

ADC launches drive to gain political strength in US

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has committed itself to use its grassroots strength to give Arab-Americans a greater voice in American politics and to encourage debate of US foreign policy in the Middle East.

The commitment was made at ADC's third annual convention in Washington last weekend. About 2,000 people turned out for a highlight of the conference, the address by presidential contender the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Other prominent participants included George McGovern, who had just dropped out of the presidential race; two prominent Palestinians, Fahid Qawasmich, the former mayor of Hebron, and Tawfiq Zayad, the mayor of Nazareth and a member of the Israeli parliament; officials from Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and the Arab League.

A wide variety of subjects were discussed during the three-day convention, but the one recurring theme was the necessity of becoming more politically active, especially at the local levels. Mr. Clovis Maksoud, permanent UN observer for the League of Arab States, told the gathering, "It is your responsibility as Arab-Americans to act as a bridge between the Arab states and the US government."

"There is a new politics," said Dr. Abdul Raham Al-Zamil, Saudi Arabia's deputy minister of commerce, referring to the greater awareness by American legislators to the importance of Arab-American concerns. He said that Arab-Americans have had an increasing voice in American politics since 1973, but last year marked the first time they have attempted to coordinate their political efforts through the council of presidents of Arab-American organizations. Dr. Zamil encouraged the ADC to counter stereo-typing of Arabs in the US media or in films. "By minimizing these negative images you are improving the US-Arab relations

and preparing the ground... for better cooperation," he said.

The ADC, in a position paper, emphasized that the new and growing participation of Arab-Americans has a special meaning in this election year. "The continuing conflict in the Middle East is, quite simply, the most serious foreign policy issue facing the U.S.," the paper stated. The paper, said the Middle East conflict is dangerous and costly for the United States and politically harmful to America. "For all these reasons, America desperately needs an evenhanded Middle East policy," it added.

ADC is planning what it calls "a massive public education drive." The organization will circulate literature and petitions, and it also will take out advertisements in an effort to put Middle East issues on the national agenda in 1984.

Lausanne conference issues 'face-saver'

Continued from page 1

for what is going on. Is it worth it to die for these old men?"

During the first seven days it had been widely felt that Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement, was the person most responsible for delaying a conciliation as he reportedly stood his ground, hoping his majority would emerge with governmental power. It has heretofore not felt. By Tuesday Berri was giving conflicting opinions, at one time claiming the stalemate was due to "a generation gap... dealing with old men who were blocking progress," while placing the blame for the failure of the conference on President Gemayel whom he said had "come to the conference badly prepared."

Yet, until the very last Plenary session Berri was insisting he could not leave the



CONFERENCE SESSION: Lebanese opposition leaders (from right), Walid Junblatt, Nabih Berri, Rashid Karamé and Suleiman Franjleh as they attend the Tuesday afternoon session of the Lebanon Reconciliation Conference in Lausanne. (AP-Wirephoto)

conference without concrete progress and that "this is not the moment to rest in Lausanne."

Christian leader Camille Chamoun took an active role throughout the conference and seemed eager to express his views whenever given the chance. Whereas most other delegates attempted to push rapidly through eagerly awaiting reporters and correspondents, Chamoun appeared to want to give an air of confidence regarding both the conference and his own position. Chamoun's backers claimed that it was his version of the four points that was finally adopted by the conference.

There was general agreement throughout the nine days that although Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam was ostensibly attending only as an observer,

he was the most powerful person there. The conference was delayed in opening that he might be present, though eventually it was convened without him. The question throughout was, "Who is lunching or meeting with Khaddam?" It was reported to be pressuring first one, then another, of the delegates on a continual basis, and on Tuesday, when it seemed lost, he postponed his departure for Damascus for a last attempt at success. He failed.

A prominent Beirut political analyst told The Star privately that if a face-saving paper were the only outcome there would be heavy bloodshed, finally resulting in a Muslim state, as "Syria will step in and take control." As the Beirut ceasefire violations continued, observers wondered what the next step would be.

King stirs Arabs, Americans with interviews

Continued from page 1

Israel received in the last decade \$22 billion; 70 per cent of US military aid to the Middle East. Under the 1984 budget, the House Appropriations Committee recommended \$300 million to be changed from loans to grants, because of Israel's rising debt burden. This would mean that exactly half the aid would be a grant, as opposed to the ratio of \$550 million grant to \$7.15 billion loan recommended by the administration. Israel thus received \$1.7 billion in military aid in the 1984 US budget, while Jordan faces congressional refusal to sell any requested armaments.

Meanwhile President Reagan's reassurances to King Hussein, if he joins the peace negotiations, of his ability to apply serious pressure on Israel to compromise, suddenly lost their significance. Congressional biases, a formal US-Israeli strategic agreement and failure in Lebanon discredited totally an already tarnished US image in the Arab world. "US credibility has suffered, but so have those who have believed in the US," said the King in the 'New York Times' interview.

From another viewpoint, the King has also outmanoeuvred his most formidable opposition. By disassociating himself from an unpopular American policy, approach, he could no longer be held responsible for US mistakes. As one Jordanian official put it, "Syria cannot criticize a stance very similar to its own."

Any fear that Jordan might be losing important American support by this move can only be limited, since the administration's efforts to persuade a very hesitant Congress to ratify military sales to Jordan seem to be falling anyway. Last year's arms bill of F-16 fighter aircrafts, and US Hawk missiles for Jordan, was rejected in the 97th congressional session. Jordan's request for 1,613 Stinger missiles, faced very tough opposition in the 98th Congress.

Opponents argue that Jordan might use the missiles against Israel, or they might fall into the wrong hands, which would present in either case, a "grave threat to Israel's security." They also point out that Jordan would be receiving the Stingers before the US' NATO allies do.

The administration's reminders that Jordan has held the longest ceasefire line with Israel, and of its good record in preventing US-made arms from falling into "terrorist" hands, seem to be lost on an unconvinced Congress.

Congress' contradictory policies of injecting more aid into Israel, while coercing Arab countries, as ways of persuading both sides to join peace negotiations, have struck the wrong note in Jordan.

King Hussein's remark in the CBS interview that "we do need the arms, but if getting them is going to be at the expense of Jordan's dignity, then it is too big a price for us to pay," was a direct response to Congress' misgivings. He did indicate that if rebuffed, Jordan will not hesitate to look for other sources of arms.

The King's recent statements may set the tone for a new era in Arab-American relations. They do not mean a turn away from the US, but a rejection of its present policy — or lack of it — in the area. Said the Jordanian official: "It is a declaration that the US failed the diplomatic test." The US will have to make good on its promises from now on, or not make them at all.

A call for the revival of the 1967 UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for the exchange of territory for peace, and is recognised by all parties to the conflict as the only viable basis for negotiations; and for the five permanent members of the Security Council to join the peace process, is the King's invitation to alter the "one superpower" reality in the Middle East. Predictably, the US is



Secretary of State George Shultz gestures as he holds a news conference on Tuesday

not very comfortable with this. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, maintained in his 15 March briefing that "the US remains the one nation that is available to talk with all the parties in the region, and is the one that is most likely to be of assistance in moving this forward."

Abdulsalam Y. Massarneh reports from Washington:

Secretary of State Shultz, answering reporters' questions on Tuesday, did not hide his displeasure with the King's recent statements, both about the US' loss of credibility in the Middle East and the difficulty of its being a mediator in the

conflict. Asked if the administration would continue to press for the sale of Stingers to Jordan, Shultz was noncommittal. He avoided giving a direct answer and spoke instead about the general security needs of Jordan and the administration's concern for those needs.

Political observers believe that Shultz's present mood and his reported readiness to ask President Reagan to drop the missile proposal create a break between the White House. The latter rushed to put out a statement saying that "the King's concerns about Jordan's security are well understood by the US... We have requested the security assistance for Jordan, we are actively working for it in Congress and we would like it to be approved."

This statement came from the White House and not the State Department, which is seen as having drawn a line between itself and the rest of the administration over this issue. Some observers say Shultz is so upset with the Arab world and all things Arab that he is ready to go along with Israel's wishes in almost every case — including the dispute over moving the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Statements by his assistant Lawrence Eagleburger have inspired the belief that despite his declared opposition against the move, Shultz would be expected to support it if it were not for the threatened backlash from Arab and Islamic countries.

Mr. Shultz is emerging now as the pro-Israeli secretary of state in US history. He did not hide his contempt for Arab efforts to patch up the wounds of Lebanon, and was behind the dispatch of Eagleburger to consummate the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States. He is also the one who issued a threat at the time of the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli truce withdrawal accord, saying that those who supported the abrogation must now help someone else to help the Lebanese themselves of the Israeli occupation.

Warm welcome for Queen

AMMAN — On the third day of her five-day state visit to Jordan, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain visited the Jordan Valley with her husband Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

They had luncheon with their hosts. His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, at the Dead Sea farm of former Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai. Later in the day, Queen Elizabeth flew to Aqaba where she was to visit the biological research station.

Star Staff Writer Kathy Kakish reported:

Although the state visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to Jordan was not yet over, by Wednesday it had already proved to be quite a warm success.

The Queen and Prince started the first visit of a British monarch to Jordan as the Queen's TriStar jet landed at Marka Military Airport on Monday at noon. The first drops of rain began to fall and the first of the 21-gun salute was sounded just as the royal couple stepped out of the jet.

They were warmly met by King Hussein, wearing his military uniform. Queen Noor, Princess Haya and Prince Hamza shyly presented bouquets to the royal guests.

The British royal couple were greeted by members of the Jordanian royal family, government and military officials as well as several Commonwealth and European ambassadors. King Hussein and Queen Noor also greeted Queen Elizabeth's official delegation, which is headed by Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, responsible for Middle Eastern Affairs.

After a private lunch, the royal guests visited the Queen Mother, Queen Zein, at



Queen Elizabeth II of Britain examines displays in His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's demonstration of facts concerning Israeli occupation on Wednesday. To her left is His Majesty King Hussein and to her right Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh (picture by Naser Namrouti)

Zahran Palace, where Their Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath received them at the palace gates.

A state banquet was hosted later on Monday in honour of the guests by King Hussein and Queen Noor, during which the Jordanian and British sovereigns made speeches.

In his speech, King Hussein warmly welcomed the royal guests on behalf of the royal Jordanian family, the government and the people of Jordan.

Pointing to the common interests and shared experiences of the peoples of the two countries, King Hussein said, "our peoples today are developing their relations on the basis of friendship, frankness, mutual respect and co-operation in many fields. Both uphold the principles of justice, tolerance, respect, the freedom

Continued on page 24

Balqa candidates cry 'foul' as for a Royal visit Jerusalem seat stays vacant

By Khaled Nuselbeh
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament has failed in its attempt to select a representative for the hotly contested Jerusalem seat, empty following the death of Mr. Emil Chouri, while the results of the Balqa by-election were being re-examined by a special contestation committee after former candidate Mr. Mohammad Raja Al-Khreisat contested the results.

Three unsuccessful rounds of balloting were held in this week's second session of the national assembly under Speaker Akef Al-Fayez. The voting was unable to produce a majority of 31 members of the house in favour of either of the candidates, Mr. Fuad Farraj or Dr. Suhail Khouri.

The rounds produced polls, successively, of 30-25, 28-21 and 27-22, each time in Mr. Farraj's favour. Faced with this stalemate, the Parliament voted to put off another balloting attempt until the first week of April.

In a meeting on Sunday, the Parliament had agreed by consensus to back recent press statements made by His Majesty King Hussein, critical of United States Middle East policy. It also passed a resolution tabled by the house's Foreign Affairs Committee, echoing this sharp criticism.

Eight newly elected members of the Lower House took the parliamentary oath on Sunday, filling seats that had been vacant since King Hussein took the historic step of reconvening the house three months ago. The new members are Laith Shubailat for Amman Governorate; Ahmad Al-Kofahi, Irbid; Marwan Al-Hmoud, Zuhair Al-Awamleh and Fawzi

Al-Daoud from Salt; Riyadh Al-Nawayseh and Nazih Al-Amarin from Karak, and Abdullah Al-Akayleh from Tafila. Their joining brought the house back up to near full strength.

The resolution passed by the assembly on Sunday said that the US' bias towards Israel had "resulted in losing its credibility as a superpower that honours its international obligations, and has rendered it, in the eyes of the peoples of the area, a state unworthy of the non-alignment which is required for an active role in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Also attracting attention on Sunday was Mr. Yousef Al-Azem with his own statement on US foreign policy. Mr. Azem, who is known for his strong Islamic religious orientation, was less restrained than the Foreign Affairs Committee when he pointedly blamed the US for being the source of trouble and suffering throughout the world.

This week several former candidates from the Balqa (Salt) Governorate sent a letter to Speaker of the Parliament Akef Al-Fayez, in which they expressed their readiness to provide information to assist the contestation committee, which was formed to determine the authenticity of the by-election results in the governorate.

Mr. Khreisat, a candidate in the 13 March by-election, had challenged the results last week and the letter was sent to support his allegations. The letter carried accusations that election procedures involved undue intervention in favour of some of the candidates and violations of the election law.

The letter was signed by the following candidates: Dr. Fahd Al-Azb, Dr. Jami Al-Sha'er, Mr. Jamal Abu Bakr, Mr. Saud Al-Kharabshah, Mr. Muhammad Al-Daoud and Mr. Akef Al-Odwan.

Israeli government fights for a Royal visit

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Observers in London this week could not recall any previous royal tour which had become such a talking point in the press and public discussion, as has this week's visit by Queen Elizabeth II to Jordan.

The discussion arose, in part, because of the threats to the tour by two well-known opponents of closer Anglo-Jordanian relations. Saturday's bomb explosion in the car park of the Amman Intercontinental Hotel, for which the Abu Nidal group claimed responsibility from Damascus, focused attention on the security aspects of the Queen's visit. But, a few days earlier, President Herzog of Israel had — in the words of one newspaper — "launched a guided missile" against British policy in the Middle East by announcing that he would invite the Queen to visit Israel also, when he lunches at Windsor Castle during his official visit to Britain this week.

As far as the security question is concerned, British reaction has been almost unanimous. The British and Jordanian governments were right to let the Queen's visit go ahead. A last-minute cancellation would have harmed Britain's standing in the Middle East, and embarrassed Jordan. Moreover, a cancellation would have looked as if the Queen had been scared off by the actions of a small, unrepresentative terrorist group.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that these were the views which would be taken by the government when the Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, called senior ministers to her country home on Saturday. But it would have been irresponsible if the prime minister had not re-examined the question of the royal tour in the light of the Amman bomb explosion. However, the arguments in favour of the

tour going ahead were heavily reinforced by Her Majesty's personal determination to go to Jordan, as revealed by her press secretary in Amman.

On the other hand, the Israeli "guided missile" against the tour has had a more divisive effect on British opinion. Its timing, designed to capture the maximum attention just before the Queen's departure, was very clever. And, since the request came from a man who enjoys wide respect in Britain (President Herzog is a Belfast-born former British army officer and is seen as standing above the hysteria of Israeli politics) the request has received a fairly sympathetic reception. Four leading newspapers have given their opinion that it would be very discourteous for either the Queen herself or the government to give a flat rejection to President Herzog's invitation.

The newspapers all mention the fact that, while the Queen had visited a number of Arab countries before going to Jordan, neither she nor any other member of the royal family has set foot in Israel. They all concede that a royal visit to Israel would provoke a massively hostile reaction in the Arab world, but they point out that the Israeli people should be differentiated from their government and that the people should not be allowed to become even more aggrieved and isolated than they are now.

Only 'The Guardian' faces up to the problem of how the Queen could visit occupied Jerusalem without appearing to give recognition to the Israeli claim that it is their capital. 'The Guardian's' advice, which is ingenious but hardly convincing, is that the Queen could visit the British Consulate-General in East Jerusalem. The probability is, however, as 'The Times' predicts, that President Herzog will not receive an outright rebuff, but that the date of any royal visit to Israel will be left deliberately distant and vague.

INSIDE



Unknown history of British stamps: page 3

● Iraq makes good its debt with oil page 3

● Mystery drill in Amman page 4

● Ratings of Jordanian banks yield some surprises page 5

● Contracts & Contacts page 6

● Carter calls for Palestinian homeland page 8

● Opinion and analysis pages 10-12

● A blossoming of colour page 13

● Field day for architecture lovers page 14

● 25 years of teaching page 16



Amman
Tel: 42043

Optikos Jordan
Jordan
Intercontinental
Hotel

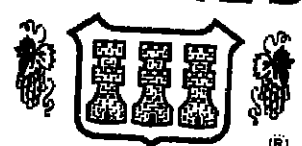
Eyes Examined
Contact Lenses
7 Days a Week

Same Day Delivery

Moderate Prices

عمات
ت: ٤٢٠٤٣
أوبتيكوس الأردن
فندق الأندلس
أنفصالي فحص نظر
وعمران لاصقة

THE BEST
FROM SPAIN
TORRES



For duty free
enquiries please
call tel: 23443,
Amman
Agents: G.M.
KHOURY
P.O. Box 306,
Amman

Alitalia new shedule
starting 25 March.

Dep Amman	Arr. Rome	
Wednesday 9.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	Starting 30 September
Sunday 9.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	Starting 30 September

Alitalia more fashionable than ever

Alitalia Boutique.
You can shop for High Fashion in the sky. Because our Alitalia Boutique will be featuring the most prestigious names around: Battistoni, Ferragamo, Gianni Versace, Trussardi, Valentino. These are names that are found in the most exclusive shops in Rome, Paris, London, New York, Tokyo. Names that have taken the words "made in Italy" and made them synonymous with elegance. We're offering a beautiful selection of their accessories at special prices for all of our intercontinental and international passengers. Alitalia Boutique. Think of it as High Fashion at thousands feet of altitude.
For further information contact:
Alitalia general sales Agent:
Torre Sancta Tourist Co. LTD.
Tel. 23203 - 36038 or Your nearest Travel Agent

Alitalia

Stop For The Music!

Friday 30th and Sunday 1st,
all cassettes at 700 fils at

Your Favourite store Al-Waha.

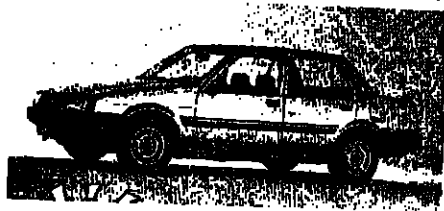
Furnished and Unfurnished
Apartments For Rent

Furnished and unfurnished apartments both small and large, are available for rent on Jabal Amman/Abdoun/Jabal Luwibdeh/ and Shmeisani.

Call Tel: 21640

سلايت لتأجير السيارات

SATELLITE
RENT A CAR
Representatives for
TOYOTA



Rent a Car

Fleet & Individual Rental Current Models

Abdali - Near Haggag Bank. Tel. 21471/25767 هاتف ٢١٤٧١ - ٢٥٧٦٧
P.O. Box 9186, Telex 21513 (RILCO JO) (RILCO JO) ٢١٥١٣ - ٢١٥١٣

FOREST INN RESTAURANT

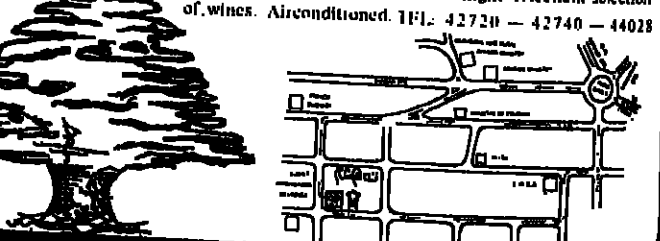
Hisham Hotel

THE FOREST INN - HISHAM HOTEL, Jebel Amman, 3rd Circle, Near Ministry of Tourism.

We are pleased to introduce our newly opened restaurant THE "FOREST INN", specializing in international cuisine and Arabic dishes, performed by our European and Arabic chefs.

Depending on daily menu:
1. Fresh Soups With Cream
2. Duckling With Orange Sauce
3. Roast Beef and Yorkshire
4. Pudding and Horseshallish
5. Various Steak Flames etc.

All in quiet and extremely pleasant surroundings and at extremely reasonable prices.
Open daily from 11.30 a.m. till midnight. Excellent selection of wines. Airconditioned. Tel. 42720 - 42740 - 44028



The Vichy Promise.

Vichy Skin Care products are scientifically developed and systematically tested for safety, high tolerance and effectiveness.

Research and development, the choice of ingredients and the finished product are supervised by methods close to those which exist in the pharmaceutical industry.

Because of our strict adherence to these pharmaceutical standards, Vichy Skin Care products are available only through chemists.

Equalia from Vichy
One cream for every skin's needs.

VICHY SKIN CARE
At your chemist.

Munir Sakhtian Co. Group
Telephone 663216/7/8/9

P.O. Box 1027
Telex 21316

jordan

Construction firm Rare stamps make a big impression negotiates Iraqi oil barter deal

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The local construction firm Trans-Orient Engineering and Contracting Company (Trocon) is near to concluding an agreement with Iraq for payment of fees in crude oil, says Trocon President Radwan Hajjar. However, a responsible official at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC), which would have to be involved in any final deal, says the report is still premature.

Mr. Hajjar told The Star this week that under the arrangement now being negotiated, the Iraqi government would pay Trocon with crude oil at the fixed export price. Trocon would be responsible for trucking it to the JPRC refinery in Zarqa, and JPRC would make cash payments to the contracting company. He said a final agreement was now being held up mainly by negotiations over the price at which JPRC would pay Trocon for the oil.

Industry and Trade Ministry Undersecretary Mohammad Salah Hourani confirmed that as far as he knew, the price which JPRC would pay Trocon was the matter now under discussion.

The Zarqa refinery is now handling throughput of approximately 8,000 tonnes a day, all of it received from Saudi Arabia via the Trans Arabian Pipeline (TAPL). There have been no other reported occasions when the refinery used Iraqi crude, although the units could be adapted to suit the oil. Discussions are now under way between the Jordanian and Iraqi governments on the possibility of Iraqi oil for Jordan.

Trocon has been building 82 dormitories for 5,400 students at Baghdad University, in a contract worth about \$110 million. Mr. Hajjar says the work is now half completed, but that due to Iraq's financial difficulties in its war with Iran there have been

some hold-ups in payment. The client agency is Iraq's State Organization for Buildings, Trocon and other contractors on the same project were reported in mid-1983 to be working out alternative financing arrangements.

Iraq has had to postpone or reschedule some of its planned development projects over the past year to cope with payment problems. But the Baghdad University work seems to have escaped the cuts, and further work is planned on its expansion scheme. Baghdad is also working hard to arrange alternative payment schemes for foreign companies working in several areas. Some of them are reported to have agreed to deferments with interest paid, while others are continuing work after receiving deposits, trusting the government to pay up. Some oil barter arrangements have been reported with Japanese firms.

A government official, asked earlier about possible Iraqi payments of crude oil to Jordanian firms, had said that such arrangements were "not officially recognised."

Undersecretary Hourani, asked about press reports that Iraq was exporting oil from Aqaba, could neither confirm nor deny them. Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) magazine reported in this week's issue that a Kuwaiti firm was undertaking the operation of trucking the oil from Iraq to Aqaba, with a Jordanian company handling some of the work.

By Ibtisam J. Dababneh
Special to The Star

AMMAN — Some very rare and valuable stamps from both Britain and Jordan are on display in a 12-day exhibition which was opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia on 24 March at the British Council, Jordanian and Palestinian postage stamps which represent the history of this country since 1841 come from the Jordan Philatelic Club, which organized the exhibition in co-operation with the Communications Ministry and the British Council.

Club President Ismat Beano told The Star that stamps were chosen for their rareness and value, and that some of those on display commemorated special occasions or had other special significance. Several of the exhibits date back to the Transjordanian Emirate era of the 1920s, while others go even deeper into the past — to the time of the Hashemite Arab Kingdom and even to the ancient Syrian Kingdom. Some of the stamps are notable for containing flaws or errors in typing.

Mr. Beano said that the first Palestinian stamps were issued in 1841, under the Ottoman Empire. At the other end of the historical scale, among the most recent stamps exhibited are those issued by Jordan commemorating the massacre of Palestinians at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, in 1982.

British Council Representative David Bell told The Star that Britain was the first country to produce postal stamps. The stamps in the exhibition come from the National Postal Museum, he said. They depict the development in the portrayal of Queen Elizabeth in stamp portraits, while some commemorate her Silver Jubilee celebrations. One

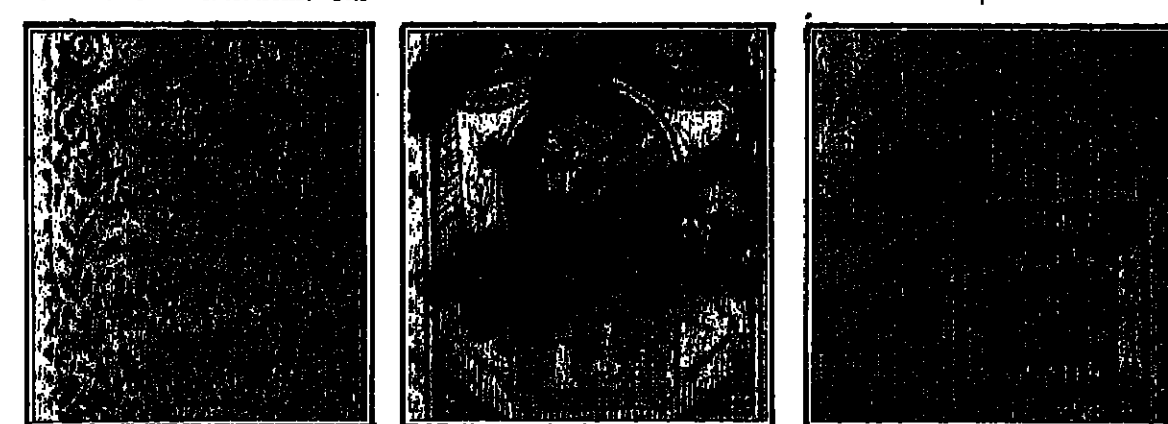
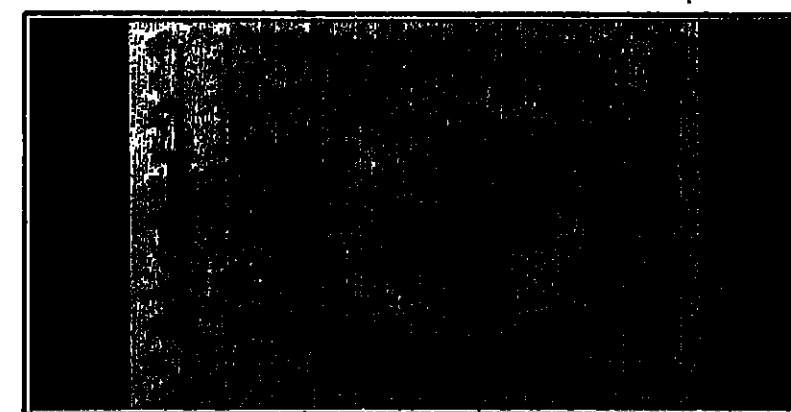


Princess Alia inspects exhibits at the exhibition's opening (picture by Naser Namroult)

very rare British stamp, dating to the British occupation of the Zululand, southern Africa, in 1888, was lent to the exhibition by a Jordanian collector.

Mr. Beano used the occasion to point out that membership in

the stamp collectors' club is open to anyone with an interest in and talent for this hobby. Members of the club are always available to answer questions and provide assistance, he said.



Half-penny Victorian stamp, considered valuable because of the mis-aligned perforation (top); with, left to right: 1916 stamp of the short-lived Hashemite Arab Government of the Hijaz, very rare "Zululand" stamp, and 1923 stamp celebrating Transjordan's independence (pictures courtesy of the Philatelic Club)

New investment law restructures benefits

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to The Star

AMMAN — A new law which went into force last month will increase incentives for domestic and foreign investment, while restructuring benefits to encourage industrial development away from the capital area.

The old Encouragement of Investment Law provided new incentives for investors with six-year old services taxed, and so holidays from land and building taxes. These would be extended to nine and seven years respectively if the industry was located outside Amman Governorate. Now, says Encouragement of Investment Department head Youssef Hayajneh, three investment zones have been set up in the country, with special tax holiday arrangements for each. Both the old and the new law contain certain other incentives as well.

Under the new legislation, Zone A includes Amman Governorate, the Jordan Valley and

Aqaba; Zone B covers the areas of Salt, Irbid, and Madaba; and Zone C covers the rest of the country including the West Bank.

New firms setting up in the already-industrialised Zone A will be granted a complete tax exemption for the first five years, and a 60 per cent exemption for the next two years — provided they have fixed assets of at least JD 100,000. Zone B will enjoy more liberal tax holidays: the first eight years tax-free, and 60 per cent exemption for the next two, for all industries with fixed assets of at least JD 50,000. Investors in Zone C will get the biggest benefits, with a complete tax holiday for the first 12 years applicable to any industry with fixed assets of JD 25,000 or more.

As an incentive to redistribute the population and encourage more participation from the Jordanian workforce, both zones B and C will be exempt for an additional 10 per cent of their tax burden if the projects are for construction of clinics, housing

Continued on page 7

يسر الخطوط البريطانية ان تعلن على برنامجها الجديد لصيف ١٩٨٤
British Airways is Pleased to Announce its New Summer Schedule.
Amman 1984

الخميس THURSDAY BA 237	الأحد SUNDAY BA 239	الجمعة FRIDAY BA 236	الاثنين MONDAY BA 238	عمان AMMAN
1325	1455	0100 'AM	0215 AM	
عن طريق بغداد VIA BAGHDAD	عن طريق بغداد VIA BAGHDAD	مباشرة DIRECT	مباشرة DIRECT	
2330	0100 الاثنين MONDAY	0545	0700	لندن LONDON

1) Tristar Aircraft

2) All Times Local

3) Effective 25 March to 25 October 1984

(١) على متن طائرات التريستار

(٢) بتوقيت عمان المحلي

(٣) ابتداء من ٢٥ آذار الى ٢٥ تشرين اول

British
airways

The world's favourite airline.

JD 5 million syndication

AMMAN (Star) — A JD 5 million syndicated loan agreement — the first such major agreement in the 1984 season — will be signed on Thursday between the Arab Potash Company (APC) and a club of 11 local banks.

The Arab Bank is lead manager and agent for the loan, with the Housing Bank, Grindlays, Citibank and Chase Manhattan as managers. Other participants are the British Bank of the Middle East, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation, Arab Land Bank, Bank Al-Mashrek and Jordan Gulf Bank.

The government-guaranteed loan carried an interest rate of 9.75 per cent a year, Arab Bank officials told The Star. The repayment will be over seven years, and will be made in 10 equal semi-annual instalments commencing 30 months from signing.

Municipality road project work begins

AMMAN (Star) — A small drilling rig that has been boring holes into the pavement at various spots around Amman is not drilling for water, or prospecting for oil. It is part of the preparations for one of the most ambitious traffic improvement schemes Amman has yet seen.

The engineering firm of Toukan and Saket, which is operating the drill, is testing the soil at four places — the Sport City Intersection, Third Circle, Inter-Ministry Circle and Nasr Interchange in Mahatta — to determine whether the ground structure is strong enough to support the major construction work that will have to be done at these sites over the next year.

Each of the four intersections is to be the site of a new split-level interchange. They will have bridges and underpasses or tunnels, in an attempt to relieve the major traffic jams that always arise at these bottlenecks. Construction work is expected to start in May, according to one official at Toukan and Saket.

The interchange project is part of a major traffic improvement scheme planned by Amman Municipality with partial financial support from the World Bank. One estimate has given \$65 million as the estimated overall cost of the scheme, which besides the interchanges includes major improvements in the central business district.

Majid Nimry, the municipality engineer in charge of the project, told The Star that press reports earlier this week concerning the selection of a number of local and foreign companies to bid for the scheme were incorrect.

Many applications have been received for prequalification, he said; but they are still under consideration and tender invitations will not be issued until certain other important issues are resolved. Applications were opened on 31 January for the interchange construction works and on 31 December last year for the traffic corridor contracts.

Financial Market Report

Back down again

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

Volume traded: 944,000 shares at JD 1.9 million (up 6.8 per cent)

Number of contracts: 1,275
Price index at week's end: 308.520 Change from last week: -0.9%

THE CENTRAL Bank has requested the government to allow foreign banks to deal with the shares of public companies in the Amman Financial Market. This request comes two weeks after the Central Bank decided to oblige banks to invest not less than 15 per cent of their capital and reserves in shares. As current laws do not permit foreigners to own shares of Jordanian companies without the advance approval of the cabinet, the Central Bank's request was intended to procure this approval.

The government approval is not expected to influence the financial market, however. This week the market trend was again downward. But a big deal involving Islamic Bank shares, at the end of the week, reversed the trading volume balance in favour of banks. This deal, which alone exceeded JD 900,000 caused a 79 per cent deviation from the average daily handling of JD 380,000.

In the over-the-counter market this week more than 540,000 shares were handled, at a market value of over JD 130,000.

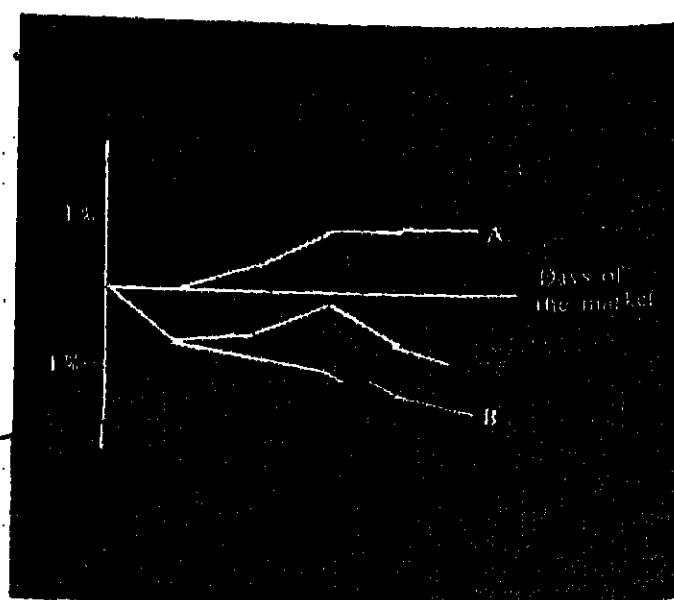
Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sector	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	72.9%	18.5%
Industry	20.8%	61.8%
Services	3.8%	13.1%
Insurance	2.5%	6.6%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded, by sector:

	Share of sector	Share of market
Banks (out of 15 traded)		
Islamic Bank	68.2%	48.9%
Industrials (out of 29 traded)		
National Industries	13.5%	2.8%
Jordan Dairy	13.5%	2.8%
South Cement	12.2%	2.5%
Jordan Ceramics	10.1%	2.1%
Intermediate Petrochemicals	8.7%	1.8%
Services (out of seven traded)		
Arab Investment and International Trade	39.5%	1.5%
Jordan Electric Power	32.1%	1.3%
Insurance (out of 11 traded)		
Universal Insurance	24.4%	0.6%

The weekly record



- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

How well are Jordan's banks really doing?

Analysis of profit-and-loss accounts yields some surprising comparisons



By Robert Poullot
Star Economy Analyst

DEALING WITH banks, for the ordinary man in the street, may appear to be an easy routine. However, small businessmen and companies know better: Negotiating with a bank can sometimes mean a whole difference between a successful or a failed transaction.

Contrary to what we may think, profit is by no means the only criterion to measure the performance of a bank. In fact, excessive profits paid out in dividends to shareholders could also mean that shareholders are stripping a bank of its assets.

Banking is often a tightrope operation. A bank must keep a proper coverage of its loans by its shareholders' capital and reserves. Otherwise, if too many borrowers fail to pay back, the bank will have to plough into its shareholders' equity to honour its obligations vis-a-vis depositors. This also means that a bank shouldn't take too many deposits unless it can safely lend them.

The cost of deposits (the interest paid to depositors) is another factor in terms of what the bank can expect to earn. Bankers must also remain liquid to meet the requirements of deposit withdrawals — but not excessively liquid, since it may affect the institution's overall profitability.

Although all banks may look alike and conduct the same type of activities, they are in fact as different as human fingerprints. This is what Capital Middle East just revealed on banks in Jordan.

On the eve of the publication of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for 1983, Capital Middle East assessed the performance of 10 Jordanian-controlled commercial banks for 1982. The results are quite staggering:

— Despite its huge size — capturing, as it does, about 60 per cent of deposits and 40 per cent of loans in the kingdom, the Arab Bank shows one of the poorest performances of all. In absolute terms, its pre-tax profits are more than twice as large as all other surveyed banks put together; but its real return on capital and reserves remains lower than that of Petra Bank or the Jordan-Kuwait Bank.

— Petra Bank is a different case. Though its profitability was the highest in 1982, its overall performance ranked nearly last, just before the Syrian-Jordan Bank.

— Four out of the five front-runners in fact are relative newcomers (from five to seven years old) on the Jordanian banking scene. Only Jordan National, the second oldest after Arab Bank, ranks in a prominent position. This shows that the localisation of foreign banks, though meeting stiff resistance, would ironically add a greater challenge to the more traditional institutions such as the Arab Bank, the Bank of Jordan and Cairo Amman. The only big issue here is whether the country is already overbanked, with little room left for further branch expansion.

— Jordan-Kuwait Bank, only seven years old, comes on top of all others with the best-balanced performance, followed by Jordan Gulf, also seven years old.

Strangely enough though, their overall cost of funds (what they

Ranking of banks

With some 18 different financial ratios applied to standardised profit and loss accounts as well as balance sheets, Capital Middle East ranked each institution. The ranking procedure takes into account average ratios and is expressed in percentage terms (see accompanying table).

Although the Central Bank of Jordan normally includes in its lists the Housing Bank, which enjoys the largest network of branches and actually takes deposits from the public, it was discarded from this survey as being a far too different animal. Instead it was compared with the Industrial Development Bank.

These two institutions, with heavy government participation either from Jordan or from outside, show very interesting features. First, their cost of staff as well as provisions (for depreciation and bad debts) are much lower than those of commercial banks, which comes as a surprise. Moreover, their after-tax return on assets is higher than for commercial banks, and their average return on capital and reserves outpaces that of Jordan Islamic, Syrian Jordan and Jordan National. More astonishing, their profit hand-out (the share of profits distributed to shareholders) exceeds the overall commercial banks' average.

Less stunning, however, is the fact that their self-funding ability (total profits plus depreciation provisions, less dividends), their loan coverage by equity and other provisions, and finally their recycling (share of deposits lent to borrowers) are much healthier.

Under this category, the Industrial Development Bank comes first with a score of 74.07 per cent against 59.26 per cent for the Housing Bank.

The finance companies or, as they prefer to be called, merchant banks, belong to a completely different group. This is not only because they are subjected to somewhat different regulations by the Central Bank. One other major characteristic is that you just can't hold a current deposit account with them. The only deposits those merchant banks can accept are deposits for minimum periods.

Next Week: How each of those institutions fare and how Jordan's banks perform versus Saudi banks.

pay to depositors) is generally lower than for commercial banks (a third of a percentage point, or what the experts would call 33 basis points). But they still pay more than the Housing Bank and the Industrial Development Bank. On the other hand, their overall return on assets exceeded by far that of commercial banks, yielding an after-tax return more than twice as high.

Being so isolated from the rest of the banking community, they should have more problems generating their own funds out of retained profits and depreciation provisions. But it is just the opposite. Another very peculiar feature is their safety net, to protect depositors against loans turning sour. Their loan coverage by equity is eight times as great as that of commercial banks.

Once the acid test is applied, the situation is even more favourable. For instance, if you want really to know how a bank can defend itself in case too many borrowers default on their loans, you take the average capital and reserves of the institution, deduct all fixed assets (land, buildings, equipment and fixtures which are normally paid for by the shareholders' capital as well as the other investments (bonds and shares) bought by the bank. You then compare the amount left against total loans made by the institution.

The result for commercial banks was that only 0.68 per cent of all loans were actually covered by such an amount. In the case of merchant banks, the figure was 90 times higher. This means that if a finance company lost all its property and investments, its capital and reserves would still be enough to cover most of its loans and meet all requirements from depositors.

Finally, merchant banks have proven to be extremely high recyclers. Whereas banks usually lend only 61 per cent of their deposits (excluding interbank liabilities) to potential borrowers, finance companies lent nearly seven times the same deposit thanks to their aggressive market approach.

The ranking of those merchant banks reveals that the three leading institutions were, running practically nose to nose in 1982. Jordan Securities Corporation had a profit ratio of 62.50 per cent; National General Investments had 59.72 per cent, and Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) 58.33 per cent.

Next Week: How each of those institutions fare and how Jordan's banks perform versus Saudi banks.

Water Authority Zarga-Ruseifa Project

Notice to Qualified Contractors

The Water Authority announces availability of Appendices concerning Contracts 1, 2A, 8 and 10 to the Zarga-Ruseifa Project.

All qualified Contractors are invited to obtain their copies from the tenders section at the Authority main building.

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

Jordan Electricity Authority

TENDER NO. 21/84

Supply of 142 Distribution Transformers
100-1000 KVA Rating, 33/0.4 and 11/0.4KV

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for Tender No. 21/84 — Supply of 142 Distribution Transformers.

Contractors who are interested to participate in this tender can obtain the tender documents from the Tender Section at JEA — Main Building (Located between the 6th and the 7th Circles, Jabal Amman) against a nonrefundable amount of JD 50 for each copy.

JEA is ready to send tender documents to contractors outside Jordan against the payment of the due fees as mentioned above in addition to the freight charges.

Bids to be submitted to the Secretary of Tendering Committee at the above address not later than 12.00 noon of Monday 30th April 1984.

A bid bond equal to 5% of the offer should be accompanied with offer.

Jordan Electricity Authority Transmission Development

Stage VI (North) TENDER NO. 15/84

For the Construction of Rehab substation civil works

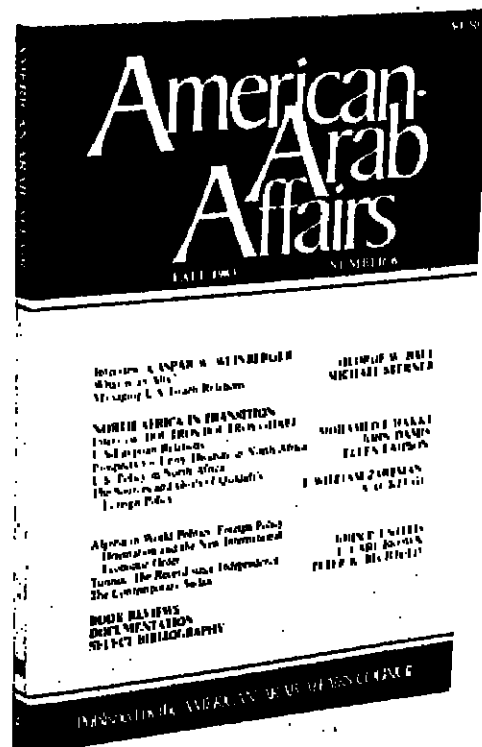
JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY announces the availability of Tender Documents for above mentioned Tender as of 19/3/1984.

The Tender covers Civil Works and associated electro-mechanical works for the Construction of Rehab Substation (132/33 KV).

Interested contractors of Grade 1 (Construction or General) and International Contractors are invited to receive tender documents against a non-refundable amount of JD 100 for each set (one set is two copies) from the following address:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Procurement Department
Seventh Circle
Amman — Jordan

Offers should be received on or before 12.00 o'clock Saturday 7th July, 1984.



"American-Arab Affairs has carved out an impressive place for itself among readers concerned about current developments and U.S. interests in the Middle East."

The Honorable Harold H. Saunders
Resident Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, Former Assistant Secretary of State and Member of the National Security Council.

"American-Arab Affairs has immensely contributed to a better understanding of the Arab world."

H.E. Clovis Maksoud
Permanent observer to the United Nations and Chief Representative in the United States for The Arab League.

"American-Arab Affairs has become an authoritative document on U.S.-Middle East issues. At a time when balanced information is so vitally important to this region, the journal has done its job splendidly. It should be required reading for all seeking a just peace in the Middle East."

The Honorable Nick J. Rahall, II
U.S. Congressman, West Virginia

YES, I WANT TO SUBSCRIBE!

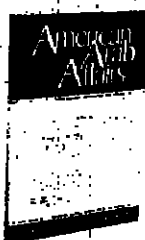
Annual Subscription: \$16.00
(Add \$4.00 for domestic postage and handling)
(Add \$20.00 for foreign airmail)

Enclosed is my check for \$_____
(Checks must be drawn on U.S. Bank)
(District of Columbia Residents add 6% sales tax)
Please bill me.

Name _____

Address _____

Return to:
American-Arab Affairs
1790 M Street, NW
Suite 411
Washington, DC 20036



Contracts & Contacts

Highway deadline extended

• THE MINISTRY of Public Works has announced that the closing date for submission of bids in the Zarqa-Jerash highway construction project has been extended to 15 April.

New opportunities

• ROAD CONSTRUCTION: From Ghor Hadithah to Wadi Mujib in the Jordan Valley. Details upon payment of JD 50 from the Jordan Valley Authority, Jabal Amman. Closing Date: 7 April.

• WIRELESS STATIONS: Two 100-watt transmitters and supply of 22 six-watt manual receivers. Details upon payment of JD 25 from the Jordan Valley Authority. Closing Date: 24 April.

• SCHOOL BUILDING: Construction of three classrooms. Details upon payment of JD 10 from 'Ain Al-Basha Municipality. Closing Date: 2 April.

• SCHOOL PROJECT: Construction of schools in Ma'an, Karak, Tafilah and Mraigheh. Details upon payment of JD 125, JD 140, JD 150 and JD 175 respectively from the Education Ministry. Closing Date: 5 June

Water Authority

Zarqa-Rusafa Water & Sewerage Project

Contracts 1, 2A, 8 and 10
Prequalified contractors for contracts 1, 2A, and 10 and contractors who purchased tender documents for contract 8 are hereby notified that the bid opening dates for these contracts have been extended as follows :-

Contract 1	— April 18, 1984
Contract 2A	— April 14, 1984
Contract 8	— April 14, 1984
Contract 10	— April 16, 1984

Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

NOTICE

FROM
JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY
REGARDING ISSUE OF TENDERS NO.
13/84 AND NO. 14/84JORDAN TRANSMISSION DEVELOPMENT
STAGE VI NORTH/IRBID

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY intends to Construct Rehab 132/133 KV Substation under the National Transmission Line extended between Zarqa S/S at Hussein Thermal Power Station and Irbid S/S at a distance of 27 km from Zarqa S/S in order to feed the distribution Network of Irbid area.

For this, the Authority announces the availability of the following Tender Documents belonging to the 132 KV Transmission Development Project North Jordan Stage VI as from Monday on 19.3.1984.

1. Tender No. 13/84 — Switchgears & Ancillary Equipment including: Design, manufacture, testing, delivery, erection, commissioning and maintenance for twelve months of 132 KV, 33 KV Switchgears and Ancillary equipment for Rehab S/S.

The main plant requirements are briefly as follows :-
Seven Outdoor bays of 132 KV switchgear.
Seven Indoor bays of 33 KV switchgear.

2. Tender No. 14/84 — Transformers including: Design, manufacture, testing, delivery, erection, commissioning and maintenance for twelve months of Two Power Transformers

from MidEast Report

• ISRAEL HAS dropped plans to build a nuclear power station at Nitzan on the Mediterranean and instead has ordered feasibility studies at a new desert site inland at Shitva, south-east of Gaza.

• A JAPANESE consortium made up of a C. Itoh Co. and Japan Gas Corp. has agreed in principle with the government of Sharja to set up a \$200 million liquefied petroleum gas plant in the emirate. Consultants on the project, which would have an estimated daily capacity of 300 million cubic feet, is Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco.

• DAEWOO CORP. of Seoul, South Korea, will build a \$106 million section of the Bandar Abbas-Tehran railway, part of Iran's five-year railroad expansion program.

• DAEWOO HEAVY INDUSTRIES will also deliver this month eight of 13 custom-made rail cars to the Saudi Arabian Government Railways Organization (SAGRO), in fulfillment of a \$2 million contract. The 90-foot wagons are among the longest rail cars in the world.

• GENERAL MOTORS CORP. of Detroit, Michigan, has won a contract to sell 39 diesel and electric locomotives to Turkey's state-owned Railways Enterprises, and jointly to produce 13 others. GM will provide a \$48.5 million credit to Turkey for its purchases of the completed locomotives as well as parts to be assembled at a Turkish plant. The American company will then offer technical assistance to the Turkish venture for 10 years for the local production of locomotives.

• UVATERY, a Hungarian design consultancy, was awarded a \$28 million contract to design the urban railway system in Tripoli, Libya. The system will run 12 miles underground and 30 miles above ground. Uvater's blueprint is to be submitted in 14 months and planning is expected to take nearly five and a half years.

• THE U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is to prepare a feasibility study for a seven-mile, \$1 billion railway crossing under the Bosphorus in Istanbul, Turkey. The tunnel, expected to cost \$550 million, and the rail-line, expected to cost \$450 million, will be financed primarily with US government credits. A Turkish-American joint venture is to be set up to implement the project, which will involve a metro line from Yenikapi on the European side of the Bosphorus to a new railway station at Sogutlucesme on the Asian side. A further spur from Yenikapi to the Golden Horn is expected to be built at a later date.

132/33 KV each 40 M.V.A. and Two Earthing/Auxiliary transformers each 200 K.V.A. for Rehab S/S.

The Authority invites the manufacturers and the qualified Tenderers only to bid for the above mentioned tenders, and tenderers will be required to provide evidence of substantial experience in work of a similar nature which they have performed in this field.

Tenderers who are interested in those Tenders can obtain documents of the Tenders from the Tender Section at

The Jordan Electricity Authority Building
Jabal Amman between Sixth and Seventh Circle

At a non refundable amount of JD 125 for Tender No. 13/84 which consists of two copies of volume 1 and one copy of volume 2, together with a set of drawings. And JD 100 for Tender No. 14/84 which consists of one set (two copies), together with a set of drawings.

The last date of submission of Tenders to the Jordan Electricity Authority Offices — Jabal Amman is at 12.00 on Saturday 7.7.84 and to be submitted to the Secretary of the Tenders Committee.

All offers should include a bid bond of 2% of Tender Price in favour of Jordan Electricity Authority. Any offer does not include this bond or received after closing date shall not be considered.

The Jordan Electricity Authority does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will it be possible for any costs incurred by tenderers in preparing their tenders.

Car rental
business is
in low gear

By Najwa Kefay

Special to The Star

AMMAN — The car rental business has undergone major changes since starting in Jordan in the early 1960s, and is now suffering from serious difficulties, say professionals in the field. The boom of the early 1980s has worn off, and companies now face stiff competition.

Whereas in 1967 there were only three car rental offices in the country, there are now 45 one office owner told The Star. Out of these, 17 offices have opened only in the period since the beginning of 1983. Most of them are "one-man" operations with 10 cars, which is the legal minimum for opening a rental agency.

Rentals have undergone changes in both profitability and organization. One of the large agents started in 1967 with a fleet of 13 cars, which peaked in 1981 at 81. Now they operate 60 cars. The firm originally emphasized long-term lease contracts, whereby a company would rent a fleet of vehicles for six months or more. But since then they have shifted more towards the "spot rentals" business in which a tourist or businessman rents the car, uses it for a few days and drops it at the office or airport. This is a more profitable line.

The other major change that the rental business has experienced was the imposition of legal regulations in 1974. The first agency opened in 1963 using 10 private (white licence plate) cars, and operations continued on this basis until 1972, when the offices were closed down for the lack of a legal framework. When laws to protect the business were finally worked out they included rules such as those requiring rental cars to have special green licences; prohibiting Jordanian nationals resident in the country from renting cars; requiring an international licence for rentals and setting the 10-car minimum.

Fierce competition is blamed by some company owners for the difficulties their businesses are having. One of them points out that the monthly rate charged for a class-A car (the smallest category) varies from JD 190 at one agency to JD 320 at another. He says business is down by 50 per cent from what it was two or three years ago.

But the main reason for the agencies' difficulties is the general depression affecting all aspects of the tourism industry. "As we are stationed in hotels, we are directly affected by the business in those hotels," says Mr. Nader Shalhoob, one of the agency owners. "Tourism was a catastrophe last year. Tourists think we are in the middle of the Lebanese and the Iraqi-Iranian wars."

Mr. Faik Bisharat, another agency owner, shares all these concerns, and complains that in spite of rising costs the fixed rental tariffs remain the same as they were when first imposed. Looking at the state of the tourism industry and low hotel occupancy, he says he is not optimistic for 1984.

Iraq offers oil know-how

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — Iraq has offered its experience and know-how in the oil industry to other Arab countries which wish to develop their national oil resources.

The offer was made here at the end of a conference on oil exploration organized by the Iraqi National Oil Company. The conference also called for the expansion of scientific co-operation in the oil industry with regional organizations, including the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Oapec).

Some 30 studies on aspects of geophysical and geological oil exploration, energy resources and seismic surveys were considered at the meeting.

Meanwhile, South Yemen, which is trying to interest foreign companies in prospecting for

oil in its onshore and offshore areas, is hosting a presentation in London on 29 March, based on new studies on its oil and gas potential.

Senior management and exploration executives from major oil companies will be briefed on the results of a recent evaluation report and seismic surveys. Some of the funding for the investigation came from the World Bank.

The old British petroleum refinery in the country, taken over by the Aden Refinery Company in 1977, has been running at 50 per cent of its installed annual capacity of 8 million tons.

For some years, the Yemeni government has been offering highly favourable terms to outside prospectors, but so far neither oil nor gas has been found in sufficient commercial quantities.

Domestic crude
production meets
demand in India

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Seventy-five per cent of India's oil requirements will be met this year by domestic crude production, which is expected to reach more than 29 million tonnes in 1984-85.

This is 10 per cent more than the index of self-reliance achieved in meeting the domestic demand for oil in the current financial year, according to official sources.

The progressive increase in the degree of self-reliance has been achieved in the past four years because of the increase in domestic crude production and modernisation in demand for petroleum products.

The net outgo of foreign exchange on import of crude oil and petroleum products has been substantially reduced. The outgo this year is estimated at Rs 36 billion (about JD 1.44 billion), about Rs 10 billion less than the previous year. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products in 1980-81 cost Rs. 52 billion.

The net import of crude and petroleum products in 1984-85 is expected to be less than 9 million tonnes, almost the same as in the current year. The anticipated increase in demand would be met with the increase in domestic crude production by 3 million tonnes.

The net imports of petroleum products, mainly high speed diesel and kerosene, in 1984-85 is expected to be around 5 million tonnes.

"The country's export of Bombay high crude has been rising for the last three years. Less than 1 million tonnes in 1981-82, it increased to around 7 million tonnes in 1983-84, and is expected to be 9 million tonnes in 1984-85.

The Bombay high crude is exported because adequate secondary processing facilities are not available yet. Also, it cannot yield products such as the lubricating oils and bitumen required in the country.

Meanwhile, the country has nearly tied up arrangements for import of crude during 1984. India has already signed formal agreements with the Soviet Union and the UAE for import of 3.5 million tonnes and 0.5 million tonnes respectively.

Contracts for import of 3 million tonnes of crude each from Iran and Iraq are also helping. About 2.5 million tonnes of crude are expected to be available from Saudi Arabia.

Law sets three investment zones

Continued from page 3

or schools for employees. Investors in Zone C will further enjoy the opportunity to rent government-owned land for long periods at a nominal cost.

The range of industries eligible for these benefits has been expanded to include mining, agriculture and hospitals. Also up to JD 10,000 yearly will be tax-deductible if spent on training programmes or research to improve production, providing that the programmes have been designed by the universities or the Royal Scientific Society.

While all industrial development projects are exempt from customs duties for equipment and spare parts, only "approved" economic projects enjoy

the tax holidays. The investment and industry board will base their decision on whether or not to label the project "approved" by four general criteria.

First it must be determined whether the proposed industry is needed; second, how much foreign labour will be employed; third, the export possibilities of the product; and fourth, whether or not it will be located in Amman Governorate. The law aims to attract spare parts and high technology industries, and manufacturing of foreign brand-name products under licence. Plastic and confectionery industries are not being licensed, Mr Hayajneh said.

Comparisons of the index of industrial production for January

1984 with the level last year and the figure for 1980 show the most notable increases in chemical, petroleum refining, textile and paper goods.

The chemical industry has had sharp increases of 36.2 per cent since 1980, and 29.6 per cent since 1983. Production at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery is up 50.2 per cent since 1980 and 10.1 per cent over the average figure for 1983. The textile industry has seen a small 1 per cent drop since 1980, but it is up 15.7 per cent since 1983. Paper goods have seen the most significant increases. Production in January, as measured by the Central Bank index, was 134 per cent higher than in 1980 and 91.7 over 1983.

Effective March 2

New ... TriStar Service

Now you can travel direct from Amman on Alia's twice-weekly TriStar service to Chicago and Los Angeles. Come ... enjoy the easiest, most convenient flight out of Amman to the heartland and West coast of America, and experience our Arabic hospitality and warm service offered by our International flight crew.

Fly Alia, we will take you to more American cities than any other Airline from the Middle East.

	Days	Monday and Friday
AMMAN	Dep	11.00
VIENNA	Arr Dep	14.00 15.00
CHICAGO	Arr Dep	17.45 18.45
LOS ANGELES	Arr	21.45

Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline

middle east

Carter speaks in an interview and says

'There is still time for negotiations'

Deplores Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank

Editor's note: Mr. Jimmy Carter served as president of the United States from 1977 to 1981. The following interview was conducted by ERIK R. PETERSON, Editor of 'American-Arab Affairs,' on last January.

AAA: How would you assess the performance of the Reagan administration in the Middle East in the last three years?

CARTER: I don't think that the Reagan administration has been nearly aggressive enough to pursue the principles of UN Resolution 242, the Camp David accords, the Reagan initiative or the elements of the Fez statement that were compatible with UN Resolution 242. In the past under Nixon, Ford and me, either the president or the secretary of state, almost on a full time basis, was available as a top level mediator to search out every possibility for progress towards peace. Under Kissinger, Vance and Muskie, I think a good bit of progress was made. This has not been the case in the last three years. There was about a year and a half of absence of activity. After Secretary of State Shultz came into office, the Reagan initiative speech was made on 1 September, 1982, and then there was a flurry of activity. But that has died down. We have confined our effort almost exclusively to the Lebanese crisis and have not committed ourselves to the principles of withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinian rights, recognition of Israel by the Arab world, which I think are crucial elements toward permanent peace in the region.

AAA: Why do you think the current administration hasn't pursued those policies?

CARTER: It's hard to answer the question of why the administration did this or that. I'm not privy to administration councils except that I have, I think, a reasonably good relationship with Secretary Shultz and with the National Security Advisors—both (William P.) Clark, when he was there, and now Bud (Robert C.) McFarlane. I don't really know. There is a tendency on the part of the administration to postpone those difficult questions that are so highly charged politically: settlements, withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinian rights, self-determination, Arab recognition of Israel, Israeli security, overall peace.

AAA: What is your assessment of the continued construction of Israeli settlements on the West Bank? Are the chances for a durable peace diminished with the construction of these settlements?

CARTER: Well, there is a very little indication, if any, from first the Begin and then the Shamir governments that they intend to withdraw at all from any portion of the West Bank and Gaza, and the aggressive settlement activity is the major proof of what I just said. There is another element to it which is interesting, however. With the present level of settlement activity maintained for the next ten or 15 years, the chances are that the ratio between Arab-Palestinians and Jews in the occupied territories will remain the same—about 65 per cent Muslim and Christian Arabs and about 35 per cent Jews. So the demographic nature of population percentages will not change. However, there are people on both sides, Arabs and Israelis, who would like for the world to believe that the settlement activity is so extensive that it's now become a moot point that the taking over of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel has been completed. This creates either on the one side a sense of hopelessness, which perpetuates the status quo; or on the other side a sense of crisis, which might precipitate action on the part of one of the parties involved. So, I would say that it's a matter of great concern. It's an indication that the principles of UN Resolution 242, the Camp David accords and the Reagan initiative will not be honoured. But at the same time it doesn't necessarily create a hopeless situation. There is still time for Arab leaders to come forward and say "let's negotiate," under whatever title they want to assume—either the Reagan



Jimmy Carter: "I support Jordanian-Palestinian federation"

initiative, UN Resolution 242, or the Camp David accords—and to let the peace process continue. I deplore the massive settlement activity. I wish it would be terminated during the time the peace talks are underway, as I understood was agreed at the Camp David Meetings but I still don't look upon the activity as a foregone conclusion that the peace talks are hopeless.

AAA: What are the implications of the recent agreement between the United States and Israel in the area of strategic co-operation? Do you view it as a step toward a negotiated peace, or as an obstacle?

CARTER: I think it was a mistake and would probably be more of an obstacle to progress than an incentive toward progress. In the first place, I don't think that there is any substance to the announcement of any real significance to Israel or to the United States. The essence of it is that President Reagan would see that a commission was established to look into ways whereby co-operation between our country and Israel would be improved. So I think the bottom line is that there isn't any great benefit to be derived by Israel or our country from this announcement. The second thing is that this created a very serious blow to the status of Arab moderates, those who support the peace process, and makes it much more difficult for them to be effective. I think it creates within the entire Arab world an impression that the United States has voluntarily abandoned another portion of its objectivity or neutrality or balanced position as a negotiator, which we have to maintain. So for those reasons I think it's a mistake.

AAA: Do you support the establishment of a dialogue between the United States and the PLO?

CARTER: I think that this will be necessary in the future. But I believe that the PLO will have to be willing to recognize Israel's right to exist and also acknowledge that UN Resolution 242 and its general principles are applicable in the Mideast. I have only met a few PLO leaders and I have encouraged them to make this commitment, and if they do so, then I would be strongly in favour of our officials negotiating with the Palestinian community, including the PLO leadership.

AAA: What benefits has Egypt derived from the so-called "peace dividend" that resulted from Camp David?

CARTER: They have gotten all their territory back, which is a major achievement. Including the oil wells, which are of great financial benefit to Egypt. They've removed the threat of war with Israel, and I think they have strengthened their ties with the United States. Those are the positive elements of it.

On the negative side, Egypt has damaged its relationship with other Arab countries. That damage is now slowly but inexorably being repaired. Egypt has put itself in a position of criticism because the elements of the Camp David accords as they relate to Palestinian rights of self-determination have not been and are not being pursued. The decisions that have been made by President Mubarak in the last two and a half or so years, in my opinion, have been compatible with what Sadat would have done under similar circumstances had he survived. The relationship between Israel and Egypt is severely strained, and although diplomatic relations and recognition still exist and an Israeli ambassador is in Cairo, there is no Egyptian ambassador in Israel. This was result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and many of the Egyptian leaders with whom I've talked privately tend to believe that the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was a factor in Israel's decision to invade Lebanon. This was a severe blow to Egypt and to their feelings toward Israel.

But the peace treaty has survived three severe tests already. One, of course, was Sadat's death; another one was the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai during the dismantling of settlements, which was a traumatic experience for Begin and for his government, and a third is the invasion of Lebanon by Israel. So I think the treaty is a fairly permanent element on the Mideast scene, provided Israel doesn't officially abandon its commitment to the principles of the Camp David accords, which involves withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the recognition of Palestinian rights to self-determination. I think if Israel ever, for instance, annexed the West Bank and Gaza, or announced officially that it had no intention of withdrawing, that Egypt might very well disavow the treaty because Sadat and Mubarak had made it clear that the treaty between Israel and Egypt was predicated upon a broader agreement involving Palestinian rights.

AAA: Do you support Reagan's idea of a Palestinian-Jordanian federation as an approach toward a settlement?

CARTER: Yes, I think that's one of the reasonable approaches. At the time President Reagan made his statement I supported it and I support it now. But that element of his statement is not a final conclusion. It's an expression of opinion by the leader of our nation that this is one of the reasonable approaches to an ultimate decision on the West Bank and Gaza.

AAA: How might the U.S. develop more continuity in Mideast policy? Is a bipartisan approach feasible in an election year?

CARTER: Well, King Hussein has also called strongly for a bipartisan approach and Crown Prince Hassan at the Atlanta consultation repeated this suggestion, and I know that the Jordanians have made this request directly to President Reagan and to Secretary of State Shultz. I think if the Reagan administration were willing, a bipartisan group, maybe headed by a former Democratic secretary of state and a Republican secretary of state, for instance, with a number of distinguished Americans, could look into this overall situation and say "This is what ought to be done." It would take some of the political onus or pressure off the President himself and would be an avenue for possible progress. That's the alternative to the president and secretary of state doing it themselves, which would be my first preference. What you have to recognize is that if Arab leaders are going to be forthcoming, as was Sadat, they are not inclined to take a chance through Bob Strauss or Sol Linowitz or Don Rumsfeld or Bud McFarlane or Ambassador Fairbanks, as worthy as all those gentlemen are. If they are going to take a chance, they have got to know that the president of the United States or the secretary of state is personally involved in the process and will not leave an initiator of a peace effort exposed. That is the element that has basically been missing for the last three years. During the Sinai disengagement agreement and the Golan disengagement agreement, the Syrian, Israeli and Egyptian leaders knew that Secretary Kissinger and the president of the United States were directly and personally involved.

AAA: How do you assess the positions of the leading Democratic candidates for the Presidency so far as Mideast policy is concerned?

CARTER: Well, I don't really know what their positions are. I don't read the speeches they make to different groups. I just see news reports of what they've said and I know from experience that when you read news reports, sometimes comments are taken out of context. But I doubt if any of them would make any statement that would be contrary to the interests of Israel. And I would guess that during a political year both Democratic and Republican candidates would be inclined to emphasize our nation's commitment to Israel and the Israeli point of view. I've had discussions with some of the Democratic candidates and with my own advice to them is not to make any statement in conflict with the principles of the Camp David accords and, therefore, the Reagan initiative. But I don't know how to predict what they will do.

AAA: Is there a continuity between the Carter Doctrine in the Gulf and the policy that has been pursued by the Reagan administration?

CARTER: It's hard to say about the element of continuity. I felt that when the Soviets went into Afghanistan they had to understand clearly that if they went any further into Pakistan or Iran and threatened the Gulf region with Soviet occupation, it would be a direct threat to American security and we would respond accordingly. That was the element named by others as a "Carter Doctrine." I have to say we did what we could, and in a proper way, to strengthen the freedom fighters' position within Afghanistan and to slow down the progress of the Soviet Union in taking over Afghanistan completely. I hope that the Soviets will not exhibit any further signs of expanding their military presence toward the Gulf region. This would be a very serious threat to the security and economic well-being of the entire Western world, and I think we would have to respond accordingly in the most severe way. So I presume the views I've just expressed to you would still be the views of the Reagan administration, although I don't have any specific assurance from them on whether that is the case.

AAA: Some Arab leaders feel that the Soviet Union has the most to gain from the inability of the United States to implement policy aimed at the resolution of Mideast disputes. Do you agree with that contention?

CARTER: Yes, I think to the extent that the American position or reputation or friendship within the Arab world has decreased, the Soviets have a potential to improve their relationship at our expense. There is no question about that. In general, however, the Arab leaders and the Arab people have a justified suspicion of the motives of the Soviet Union.

Elections make a dangerous beast of Israel

By Ya'coub Jaber

BETWEEN NOW and the Israeli election next summer or Autumn, the government of prime minister Yitzhak Shamir will most probably find a way to pull out Israeli forces from South Lebanon. This is because the Israeli military presence in that volatile area is becoming a highly controversial issue for the election campaign, and a source of mounting criticism of the ruling Likud coalition.

At least three emerging political groups intend to base their election campaigns on withdrawing Israeli troops from the Lebanese south.

Shamir and his partners in the coalition face a tough race with the opposition Labour Party and other newly-formed political groups. The Likud's failure in Lebanon has led to a considerable decrease in the popularity of Shamir's government, and a noticeable rise in the standing of the opposition.

Shamir was hoping that the election could be delayed until a solution is found in Lebanon, ending domestic resentment, and an economic recovery is achieved. He fought desperately to block early elections, but his efforts failed after the Knesset voted against his will.

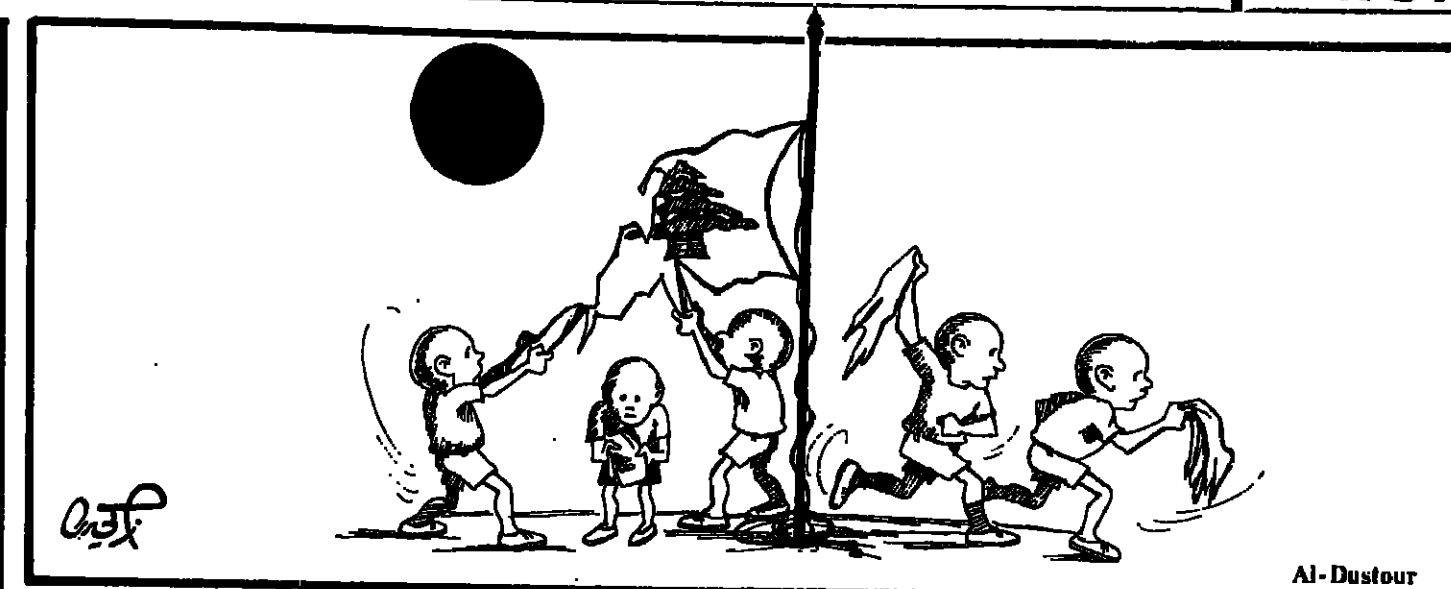
The Likud partners will undoubtedly exert maximum effort to woo the Israeli voters in their attempt to stay in power. But they are aware that their efforts can be severely hampered by the continued occupation of South Lebanon, which has become so costly in terms of men and finance. So it is natural for Shamir and his ministers to seek a way out of the Lebanese debacle through finding a face-saving formula for the pullout.

The decision to withdraw, however, may be preceded by some sort of military action in Lebanon or elsewhere as part of the face-saving formula. Shamir may contemplate that such military action is necessary to reassure Israelis of their continued military superiority and portray the withdrawal as a complementary move to a successful military strike.

The possibility of such a strike should be taken seriously, because it is not easy for a hard-line Israeli government to concede defeat in Lebanon without trying to make up for the loss in one way or another.

Some may argue that Shamir's government could find it difficult to launch a fresh military adventure in the wake of its military fiasco in Lebanon. But the Israelis must have learned from their bitter experience, and any future military action they may consider would be a lightning strike designed mainly to boost the army's and the people's sagging morale and restore some of the Likud's declining prestige.

The Israeli election, however, could bring about a new, less intransigent government more prepared than the present one to compromise over a peace settlement. But the period from now until the elections are held may be fraught with dangers, emanating from the Likud's desperate attempt to win and maintain its grip on the occupied Arab territories.



Al-Dustour

Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE OUTCOME of the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Lausanne, the tense situation between Egypt and Sudan on the one hand and Libya on the other and the Iraq-Iran war were the main subjects tackled by the press this week.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya describes the results of the Lausanne conference as fragile. It says the decisions were far short of the Lebanese people's hopes and ambitions as they fail to deal with the roots of the problems.

Expressing confidence that the Lebanese people will eventually overcome their present predicament, it voices hope about an Arab stance that can help Lebanon end the occupation of its soil and save it from the horrors of civil war.

The English-language daily, The Gulf Times, says that the outcome of the Lausanne conference is regrettable for all those who wished to see Lebanon restore its national unity and reinstate peace and security.

With the divisions remaining inside the country's borders, the possibility exists for the Israelis once more to use one or another faction as tools of war against the others, to open another wound capable of supplanting Arab World strength," writes the Qatari paper.

It concludes by expressing the hope that the factions in Lebanon will accept good offices available to ensure that at least a calmer atmosphere will prevail.

Al-Arab, another Qatari newspaper, expresses regret at the fighting which broke out between the Murabitoun militia and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), and blames the PSP for the fighting between comrades in arms.

The paper goes on to say that the latest series of events in West Beirut represents one of the most serious phases faced by the Lebanese nationalist movement. It calls on the Lebanese national factions to end their dispute and unite their ranks in the face of the common danger.

In Kuwait, Al-Qabas remarks that the Lebanese conference has brought about a shaky truce and failed to achieve the long-awaited reconciliation.

"After the conference had adopted a truce as a direct solution and postponed political reforms to an unknown future, it can be said that the privileged Maronites have managed to evade political concessions indefinitely. At the same time they were given the time to consecrate their idea of a separate 'ghetto' which severely undermines Lebanon's national integrity and sovereignty," writes the Kuwaiti paper.

Al-Rai Al-Aam, also in Kuwait, describes the results of the conference as a sad shock. It says it was hoped that the conference would continue to reaffirm the Arab character of Lebanon after the cancellation of the troop-withdrawal agreement with Israel, but instead it reversed Lebanon's steps by consecrating sectarianism and leaving the door open for the renewal of fighting.

National reassessment

The Kuwaiti newspaper calls on leaders of the National Salvation Front for a rational reassessment of the situation to ensure the maintenance of their national achievements and avoid a return to the sectarian basis for whose abolition the Lebanese people paid a heavy price.

On Israel's predicament in Lebanon, the Cairo newspaper Al-Gomhouriya writes that the Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir is now paying the price which had forced Menachem Begin to resign because of his unjustified military adventure in Lebanon. It adds that the war in Lebanon has been the bloodiest in Israel's history and the one that has had the most effect on the thinking of the Israelis.

"Everyone in Israel acknowledges now that the Lebanese wound is still bleeding, and is far from being cured," concludes the Egyptian paper.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the official Baghdad daily Al-Thawra asserts that Iraq will continue its painful blows against Iranian interests and all parties collaborating with it.

"If the Iranian regime launches a new adventure and tries to capture Iraqi territory, then deterrent blows will be dealt to its vital and strategic interests, deep inside Iranian territory, including port facilities at Kharg Island," warns the Iraqi paper.

Ad-Dustour newspaper of Amman describes the explosion which went off at the Intercontinental Hotel last Saturday as a cheap attempt to undermine Jordan's steadfastness and its determination to stick to its Pan-Arab commitments. It says such terrorist attempts will only increase the resistance of Jordanians against plots to weaken their national unity and enhance their loyalty to the country's leadership.

Israeli press

The Israeli daily Haaretz, under the headline "Elections are already on!", comments that the two-year delay before calling elections was very harmful to Israel under the Likud government. It cites "a destroyed economy, a losing war and a violent and stubborn society." This is the kind of achievements the Likud will have to show the electorate. Still the Israeli voters have proved on many occasions to be unpredictable, as is seen in public opinion polls.

Current polls show that the Labour opposition is leading but there is nothing to guarantee for the Marakh (Labour alignment) a majority that will bring forth a different government, Haaretz warns. However the Likud's stand is very weak, notably in the economic and political arenas in addition to Lebanon. The majority of the public see that the war in Lebanon was not necessary at all, the paper says.

Yediot Aharanot adds that the support Marakh received in its request for early elections from the tiny Tami faction represents "a real bomb," because it is rare that a small bloc with only 2.5 per cent of the parliament seats could topple a government.

"What is Tami after? It could be intending to do away with the Mivdal party, or to cash in on promises given by the Marakh," Yediot writes.

Al-Hamishmar says the situation in the country under the Likud government justifies the claims of those who demand early elections. All claims by the Likud are meant to mislead the public, it says—for example, the war in Lebanon was not necessary.

"The Israeli public should know who is capable of stopping the general deterioration and give a little hope to the desperate ones. The public wants to know who is prepared to ask for its confidence and who is not!"

Kotetet Rashit comments on the scandal surrounding the dismissal of a high police officer for allegedly leaking "classified" information. There is corruption in the Israeli police, it says, and despite all efforts to hide it, all can now see the conflict among the top-ranking police officers, at the expense of compatibility among units.

The roots of the problem can be traced to the ministerial responsibility for the police, which exists only on paper. Koteret says. Cleaning up the police organization requires that it be removed from the minister and placed under an appropriate parliamentary committee that allows everyone to testify freely.

Hadashot says that for many years the Israeli police department was under the police minister despite the objections of conservatives. Later it was discovered that this step was not favourable.

Developments at the highest police levels in Israel have reached a crisis with the divulgence of information about leaks and telephone tapping. The paper says the duties of the Israeli police are more numerous and difficult than anywhere on earth. "Those duties have become more complicated in our society than ever before because there is violence in every aspect of our life."

'Lucky' Urquhart

Maariv, noting that Assistant UN Secretary General Brian Urquhart has met Prime Minister Shamir to discuss Israeli policy in Lebanon, interjects: "If Mr. Urquhart understood, from his talks with Shamir, about the Israeli policy in Lebanon, he must be very lucky because the Israelis themselves cannot understand it!"

Hatsotef comments on inflation, saying that February was the fifth consecutive month during which inflation reached a two-digit figure. In April, it is predicted, inflation will reach 20 per cent, hence this percentage cannot be expected to drop all of a sudden by the end of the year.

"The Finance Minister has called for social compromise, but instead he should expect an insistence from wage earners to receive monthly allowances and additional compensations, which will only precipitate the rise in inflation."

Hamodia chooses the US budget cuts as an editorial topic. It notes that following pressure from Congress, President Reagan has finally agreed to make cut in the budget and to reduce the deficit.

"The amount of \$150 billion will be cut in three years, thus indicating that the conflict inside Congress will continue to increase revenues. Economic prosperity in the US represents the president's winning card," the Israeli paper says.

The Jerusalem Star

Chairman, Board of Directors
Kamel El-Sherif

Director General & Editor in Chief
Mahmoud El-Sherif

Editor
Osama El-Sherif

Managing Director
Tawfiq Kiwan

Responsible Editor
Abdel Salam El-Tarawneh

Managing Editor
Steven K. Ross

Director of Advertising
Yousef Amari

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co.,
(Ad-Dustour). Telex 21392 Media Jo. Tel. 667177, 8, 9

A frightening future

WITH REBELLION, anger and bitterness, the Palestinians in the occupied lands marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the bilateral peace treaty between Israel and Egypt this week. Observers expect Arab protest and resistance activities to increase this week-end as the Arab world celebrates 'Day of the Land'. What is inflaming the Palestinians in the West Bank is Israel's decision to expel Abdul Aziz Shaheen, who has been in Israeli prisons for the last 15 years.

Perhaps the only positive reaction to the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli dispute in favour of the Arab side is the continuous rejection of Israeli rule and control by the Palestinians under occupation. This rejection is not only signified through daily protests and refusal to co-operate with Israel's civil and military authorities, but also in the increasing awareness of the young and old that there could be no peace until Israel has completely withdrawn from Arab lands and the Palestinians have regained their rights to self-determination on their own land.

On the other hand the failure of Arab countries to reach a unanimous course of action to face the creeping Israeli threats of total annexation and massive expulsions, are bitter indicators that the future is not promising us any honourable solutions. In fact the events of this week promise more bloodshed and more conspiracies against the Palestinians.

Abdul Aziz Shaheen is only one of many unknown victims who have suffered as a result of Israeli blindness and Arab weakness. What we fear is that one day Israel will be brave enough to expel thousands of Palestinians without expecting any serious Arab reprisals.

The Arabs should take action soon to stop this horrible incident from happening. The Arabs should publicize the gravity of such an action and its long-term negative effect on the future of the Palestinians and the Arab-Israeli conflict. One last item this week that marks the insensitivity of the United States to Israel's intransigence and Arab disappointments is the news that the Congress will approve over \$1 billion as a grant to Israel, which is over \$300 million more than what the Reagan administration has requested.

In the light of all this an Arab response is needed — one that can stand against the bilateral US-Israeli conspiracy which is becoming clearer each day.

An ominous end

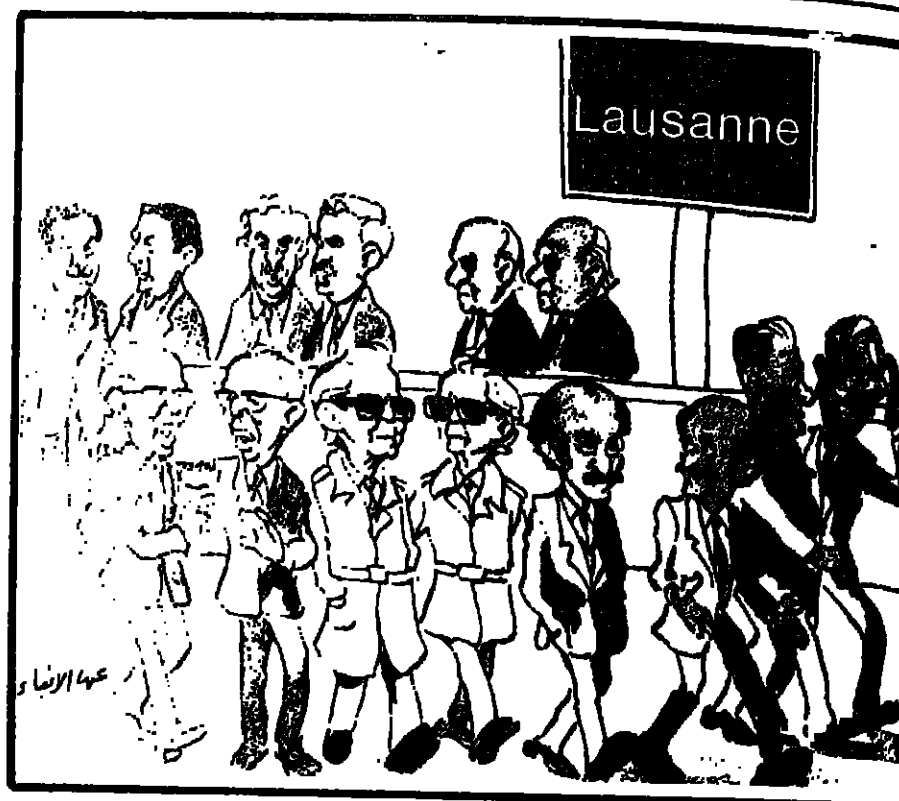
THIS WEEK witnessed a further escalation in the Gulf war as Iraq announced it had used its Super Etendard jets to attack Iranian naval targets and oil-tankers heading for Iranian oil ports. This was seen by many observers both as a serious aggravation of the confrontation and as a setback to all attempts to put an end to or at least cool off, the warring atmosphere in the Gulf region.

What is dangerous at this stage is that any Iranian reprisal might further exacerbate global tension, assuming that Iran is still considering the closure of the Strait of Hormuz as a retaliatory option against Iraq and its allies.

The fact that international and regional conciliation efforts are either non-existent or useless makes that grim possibility a probable fact. If Iran is dealt another humiliating blow as Iraq is raising the odds, then we cannot but wonder what an unpredictable and edgy Iran would do. Surely the world cannot rely on Iran's logic and common sense as a measure to prevent Tehran's rulers from ordering their planes, ships and guns to close the strait, which is a vital route for most of the industrial nations of the West.

This war between the Gulf neighbours has gone beyond all limits and is no longer justified by any side. It is not only the economy and well-being of the two countries that is at stake but that of the rest of the world, and this is why the Gulf war should become the world's responsibility. If the superpowers are either unable to defuse it or secretly enjoying this power test for their influence and interests in the region, then the matter should be brought before nations of the region, and even others which will be directly affected by the continuation of the bloodshed.

A good beginning is for the issue to be discussed seriously at the upcoming Arab summit. The non-aligned movement is also expected to intervene and suggest a Third World plan for an end to the war. The EEC countries should also consider the damaging results if the strait is ever closed, since their dependence on Gulf oil is much larger than that of the United States. Japan is also among the group of losers as a result of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute.



Arab propaganda now sophisticated

THE FOLLOWING article is reprinted from Jewish Baltimore Times issue of 27 January, 1984 and written by Robert St. John, an Israeli sympathiser. The Editor.

IN ISRAEL'S early days the theory was often advanced that the ratio of only one Israeli Jew to perhaps a hundred Middle Eastern Arabs was compensated for by the fact that the Israelis were mostly Westerners and therefore could understand and operate modern weapons with killing precision, whereas the Arabs were mostly primitive people, who would probably never be able to equal Jewish military efficiency.

In these past 35 years most of the Arab countries have acquired, either from the East or the West, vast quantities of ultra-sophisticated weapons, have learned to operate them with varying degrees of efficiency, and have become military forces not to be sneered at.

It should be noted that neutral military correspondents reporting the Israeli incursion into Lebanon in 1982 (called the Peace for Galilee Operation by some, an invasion by others) were greatly impressed by the fighting ability of the Syrians, an opinion shared by many Israeli military men.

In like manner for many years the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington concerned with presenting Israel's point of view to the public, were confident that Arab propaganda was so blatant, so crude, so unprofessional that it offered no real competition.

As a result, every attempt for 35 years to include in the Israeli prime minister's cabinet a well qualified minister of information has been defeated.

As a result, months ago the minister in charge of information in the Israeli embassy in Washington resigned and went back to Jerusalem to try to raise funds for a Likud newspaper, but still no successor has been appointed.

Meanwhile, here is what has been happening on the other side.

It is not just that the Arabs have acquired almost unlimited funds (oil money) which they can use to buy America's most

sophisticated weapons. This money can also be used (and is being used) to buy the services of some of America's most sophisticated public relations experts.

No longer can Arab propaganda attempts be dismissed as blatant, crude or unprofessional. One example is the output of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. This relatively new organization is striving to be for Arabs what the Anti-Defamation League is for Jews.

One of the ADC's periodic publications is called Inside. Its current issue is entitled 'Israeli Arms Exports.' No where in the 20 pages does the word 'Arab' appear. The front cover simply says the study was produced by 'the ADC Research Institute.'

More subtly, every word in the 20 pages is from articles reprinted from 'the Hebrew press.' And the translation into English was done not by an Arab but by Israel Shahak, professor of chemistry at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, who is also president of the Israeli League for Civil and Human Rights.

An explanatory note says 'Israel's role as arms merchant to some of the world's most repressive regimes... selling over \$1 billion of weapons annually has generated much controversy in Israel but has been ignored by the media in this country (the USA).'

I am not concerned at the moment with the truth or falsity of the accusations, or with whether or not Israel is selling to 'repressive regimes' or should sell to 'repressive regimes'.

I am simply reporting the level of sophistication that Arab propaganda in America has now reached.

The current issue of Inside will make (perhaps already has made) considerable impact on the thinking of policy-makers, opinion-formers and public-influencers in America.

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



King Hussein and US policy — Part 2

Greetings to Jerusalem!

One of the American republic's founding fathers, James Madison, who later became the fourth American president warned against the possibility of the rise of a small faction, dedicated to its cause, acquiring so much power that it becomes possible for it to dictate foreign or domestic policy to the federal government of the United States.

Writing in the late eighteenth century in a series of pamphlets called the federalist papers in defence of the then newly promulgated American constitution, Madison warned that such a dedicated 'faction', could acquire so much undue influence as to distort the facts and cause great damage to the image and interests of the United States. His fears were realized in the power of today's Zionist lobby in America.

The influence of the Zionist lobby is so great that it has essentially taken over almost complete control of the United States' policies with regard to the Middle East. This past week alone saw the spectacle of the two democratic presidential candidates, Walter Mondale and Gary Hart outbidding each other in pleasing the Zionist lobby by pledging to move the US embassy to Jerusalem if elected.

To placate the Zionists, Mr Reagan, cancelled an arms deal to Jordan and Saudi Arabia and it became known that the present administration may establish an American embassy 'Liaison' office in Jerusalem. The liaison office is thought-of as less than an embassy but enough of a step to at least momentarily placate the Zionists.

This is part of the accumulating background that has moved King Hussein to declare his unhappiness, indeed despair at the course events are taking in the Middle East, a background of ever increasing influence on the part of the Zionist lobby over the course of American foreign policy. To such an extent that the United States seem to have little interest in the fate of its moderate and traditional friends. King Hussein emphasized, the worsening of American treatment of the Arab cause since 1956 due to that country's increasing succumb to Zionist pressures.

His recent views are indeed not a reaction to an isolated incident, not a tactical move for mere transient advantage, but a thoughtful and honest assessment of the situation as he sees it. What price will the United States pay should nothing be done to alter the situation? Speaking for Jordan, the King no doubt, realizes there must be a price, that has to be borne.

It is hoped that Jordan's friends the world over will understand and appreciate his words and their timing. Jordanian, Palestinian and Arab reaction to the King's statements indicate that they do reflect the feelings of the Arabs towards the policy of the United States. Dr Mani 'Said Utaiyah, UAE Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, stated flatly that American policy in the Middle East runs counter to Arab hopes and aspirations. Editorials throughout the Arab world emphasize that the King's statements express the inner feelings of the Arabs becoming more frustrated with America's increasing support to Israel. A recent editorial in one of Amman's dailies was succinctly titled, 'Is America listening?'

One wonders if America is listening or if it is, is it getting the proper message. Surely, the dialogue with America, indeed with the whole western world over the past three decades, has been like a dialogue among the deaf. An accelerating deteriorating situation with the events moving so fast that the arguments are almost always unrelated. The west always seemed to deliberately misunderstand and American policies in particular never seemed to address themselves to the situation at hand.

When the whole Arab world spoke of peace, the United States meant capitulation. When we spoke of the urgency of the situation and the need for an honest and speedy response we were besieged with a barrage of American statements offering us lip service followed by a stream of delegations on study tours and fact finding missions to ascertain the situation, as if the facts were not known. When we spoke of the region's increasing need for security, we were appeased with words while Israel received more aid and more, and deadlier weapons.

The message to the Americans contained in the King's statements, which reflect the conscience of every Arab in the light of the US policy of deliberately and continuously ignoring Arab views and aspirations, is that they must somehow extricate themselves from the Zionist influence and abandon their double standard in their treatment of the Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

Truth is beauty — beauty truth

TO ASK what should be offered to the new generation in terms of education, so that they could find something to look forward to and to jealously cherish and even fight for — to ask this seems in the first instance puzzling to answer. If, according to the previous article, a free dialogue about educational matters has to be initiated, the question still arises to what end that dialogue is to be carried. Is it, for originality, renovation, democratic practices, or what? Originality, renovation, democratic practices of what? In other words, before the dialogue is to be started, both the end and content have to be made clearly set down. It is a vicious circle, which no emergence can be made out of except by widening the circle and asking two crucial questions.

movements this history has to reveal.

Mind you the sum up will be a judgment of any civilization by the criterion of the popular participation in the different aspects of thought and practice which this civilization can take pride in and with which it can perpetuate its influence on the masses, rather than be imposed by heads of state or leaders from above. In other words, any civilization that is to gain merit in the eyes of not

larly appealing civilization are still felt everywhere in Latin America.

It was only the popular appeal of Greek civilization that gained it an expansive influence first over the Mediterranean and later over Europe. The appeal of the Greek popular participation in democratic political discussion, in the Olympic games, in scientific and philosophical discoveries and debates of Socrates and Thales — all these are still the landmarks which the world remembers Greece for, even now on the occasion of its national day of independence. Similarly it has been the popular participation in the building up of the three institutions which of the British take pride in, i.e. their parliamentary system, their judiciary system and their stage, that has won the British their moral influence.

By Henry Matar

only the new generation but of everybody, is that which stands on the solid feet of popular involvement.

In his book 'Civilization on Trial', the celebrated British historian Arnold Toynbee points out that European civilization had failed two times to spread over the world before its third attempt on the eve of the first World War in 1914, when it achieved world dominance. The first failing attempt was when Europe, still in the darkness of the Middle Ages, tried to have its first spread to the East through the crusades. Being launched by the greed of feudal princes and kings, and being instigated by narrow religious fanaticism, in neither of which, the masses of people had any real interest (as I see it), the crusading campaign was defeated by a higher civilizational level in the East.

The second time European civilization had failed to spread its influence was when the Portuguese and the Spaniards began their discovery and colonization of the East and the West Indies, respectively. There was a civilizational imposed by the sword-edge and serving the greeds of generals and upstarts and therefore had no popular appeal. The sad aftermaths of such unpopu-

Again the Magna Carta, the industrial revolution, the French revolution, the labour movement and the Russian revolution — all have been in some way or another the outcome of popular involvement. It is only when, after the second World War, 'the forces of industrialisation and democracy were brought into a merely temporary and unstable equilibrium by the formula of nationalism', as Toynbee says, had European civilization become unable to cope with and had broken up. Hence Bertrand Russell's call for world government and the eastern bloc's expectations of a non-state world community. Nothing can save Western civilization but a wider scope of popular participation which will include all nations. Signs of this are already seen in the European greens movement. But can these succeed against other attempts of undermining even the role of the United Nations?

In conclusion, does our Arab history provide evidences of such popularly-participated constructive movements?

Memorandum

By Osama El-Sherif

Change of address!

US SECRETARY of State George Shultz is trying to convince us that he and his President are widely opposed to a Congress proposal to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. At a press conference last week he told reporters that he understood the deep religious connotation of that city. He concluded his remarks by saying that he hoped the Congress 'will not approve such a bill.'

Mr Secretary is suddenly becoming sensitive to our feelings as Muslims and Christians. His department, he says, is working hard to fight on our behalf to prevent Congress from ordering the Reagan administration to move the embassy into Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. Imagine what will happen if Congress frustrated Mr Shultz's efforts and ordered an 'unwilling' Reagan to change the Embassy's address. Surely we will have an unhappy President and a Secretary of State on our hands. But naturally we have their words and deeds on record and we cannot but sympathize and forgive. The Congress is determined, they will say. And we shall answer: of course, the Congress is Israeli.

But, let us not deceive ourselves Mr Shultz. What difference would it make for us and the United States if not one, but ten embassies were moved from this corner to that of occupied Palestine. The facts remain, as clear as crystal: Jerusalem will still be occupied by Israeli forces with their government located in its heart, and the United States will still be Israel's dearest friend and ally and will have to - unwillingly - oper-

ate its affairs from its new location in Jerusalem.

This is not the issue at hand, Mr Shultz. For God's sake don't play with our 'religious' sentiments, and let the bill pass. We will understand and value your personal opinion as we value ours. And don't worry about your government's Middle East policy getting shaken or weakened. And don't let the threats and promises of some Muslim countries frighten you. You have tasted our reactions in the past on matters even more serious than the moving of your embassy to Jerusalem and you came out in one piece. So what is worrying you? We still need you and you still need us. The problem is that we are incapable of carrying out our threats and promises and that is why the world has begun to take us lightly.

We really should not let a simple matter such as the changing of US Embassy's location disrupt our serious efforts and attempts to regain Palestine into Arab hands: When Palestine is fully returned to its owners we will simply move that embassy as far away as Washington, DC. So where is the problem. Is it in the State Department, the Reagan administration or the Muslim administration? Who knows, may be there aren't any problems and what is happening is the right thing.

At any rate the moving of America's embassy to Jerusalem will not affect our conviction that the embassy is still in Palestine and on Arab land. To the State Department and the President the Embassy is in Israel because to them there is no such address as PALESTINE!

Political parties step up campaigns

Egyptians go to the polls on 27 May

By Simon Ingram
Star Cairo Correspondent



Majority decisions!

LAST WEEK the Arab world celebrated the 19th anniversary of the creation of the Arab League. The occasion reminds, no doubt, a lot of nostalgic memories and evokes in the heart of the average Arab a number of sad reflections on the condition of the Arab world in general. The occasion, however, should also provide an excellent opportunity for debate on the causes of weakness in the Arab League.

It is important to point out at the outset that we would be terribly unfair if we blame Al-Shazli Al-Qolabi, the secretary general of the Arab League, for our sad state of affairs. Neither Mr. Al-Qolabi nor rest of the Arab League body are responsible for our present state of disunity and chaos. They only execute the collective will of the Arab governments. They are, in other words, a true reflection of the overall tragic picture in our part of the world.

We do the Arab League and its operation a grave injustice if we expect it, for instance, to intervene in the Lebanese quagmire and miraculously put an end to the agonies of that Arab country. We would also be unfair to the Arab League if we expect it to speak on behalf of the Arab world in an attempt to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

For how could the Arab League speak with one tongue when, in actuality, it represents the diverse wishes and ideologies of the various Arab governments? If we are really serious about improving the operation of the Arab League, we should, then, give it true and free-handed mandate to deal with all the issues objectively. We should also respect the decisions reached by it.

One of the basic obstacles that inhibit or limit the power of the Arab League in reaching conclusive decisions is the consensus needed to propose laws that are binding to the entire Arab body. I think this method of arriving at decisions is, to say the least, impractical. For how could you expect two conflicting Arab entities, for instance, to agree to a decision reached by a neutral body which, by necessity, would fault one of these two parties.

The Sudan and Libya cannot both be right, for instance, in their present conflict, nor can Algeria and Morocco in the dispute over the Sahara. One party, and only one, can be right. And it is up to a neutral Arab body like the Arab League to sift through the various views and arrive at a conclusion that should be final and binding to all the conflicting parties. Taking decisions by consensus is one of the basic problems facing the Arab League, and it is time to say farewell to such an outdated method. The majority rule is a much more fitting method to restore vitality.

I must stress, finally, that the fact the Arab League is not doing a good job should not lead us to call for its termination. I was disheartened to read the opinion of some of our thinkers that hinted at that possibility. We should, instead, think of ways to improve the function of the Arab League. Discontinuing the operation of that body will not remedy our sad state of affairs; it will only leave us even more desperate than ever.

CAIRO — With parliamentary elections just two months away, the Egyptian government is doing its best to whip up something resembling a campaign spirit among the country's habitually indifferent voters. And with the emergence of new parties and suggestions of a behind-the-scenes power struggle within the regime, the indications are that their efforts might meet with some success.

First there was the re-emergence of the Wafd, the right-wing nationalist party that galvanised opposition to the British occupation in the first half of the century, but was banned by Nasser's single-party state. A court ruling in February lifted the restrictions on political activity imposed on the Wafd's two leading personalities, and with its blossoming alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood, observers are predicting that their combined forces could sweep as much as 30 per cent of the vote.

Just as encouraging was the victory of the leftist NUPP at a recent by-election in Alexandria, albeit on a very small turnout. The opposition parties have long complained of government interference at the polling booths, and this was the first hard evidence that the public assurances of free elections coming from both President Mubarak himself and his Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha had any basis in fact.

However, even as some foreign commentators were hailing the "winds of change" stirring the country's moribund political life, opposition leaders were putting their own interpretation on events. They point out that while the Wafd indeed represents a genuine popular political force in Egypt, its programme remains vague, and that by no means all the features that have emerged are anathema to government ears. President Mubarak, they say, has always shown himself ready to listen to the views of his political opponents, and has only been provoked by the more scurrilous mud-raking of the free-wheeling leftist press.



Ibrahim Shukry

The creation of a more moderate and politically responsible body within the Peoples Assembly could thus serve as a useful safety valve for the airing of opposition views.

This version, however, is contradicted by the evidence that although Mr Mubarak himself remained studiously neutral while the Wafd fought the legal battle to resume operations, the government did all it could to obstruct the process, short of overruling the final court decision.

As for the Mubarrum Bey by-election, some critics opine that the scrupulous conduct of the poll was intended merely to convince the mass of apathetic voters that their vote in the 27 May general election might actually count for something, and save the government the embarrassment of a low turnout.



President Mubarak

More interesting though, is the fact that even the most cynical express the conviction that Mr Mubarak's personal commitment to democratic principles is genuine. The most striking proof of his sincerity came in February when he ordered the summary dismissal of a provincial governor after supporters of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) set upon and beat up the leader of the Socialist Labour Party, Ibrahim Shukry, as he was about to address a rally in the district.

Abu Basha, too, is credited with genuine liberal instincts. As one commentator remarked: "If they want to rig the elections, he'll have to go first." His adept handling of a potentially dangerous situation at Mansura University after security police roughed up a student involved in a campus demonstration drew particular praise.

The interior minister is one of only a handful of Mubarak appointees within the cabinet, the bulk of whose members still reflect the domineering personality of his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, and look for leadership to the highly conservative Prime Minister, Fuad Mohameddin. It was the prime minister who led the rearguard action to block the Wafd's re-entry into the political arena, and who engineered a number of hasty controversial amendments to the electoral laws last summer.

Foremost among them was the provision that to win any seats in the expanded 458-seat Peoples Assembly, each party would have to corner at least 8 per cent of the national vote. Opposition leaders condemned the law as both unfair and unnecessary, since the NDP already commands a massive majority.

The voting-by-list arrangement has also been attacked, in particular the provision that no two parties can share the ten-name list, so that the opposition vote will be fragmented. It will also make it easier for the government to manipulate the constitutional requirement guaranteeing a proportion of seats for workers, farmers and women so as to exclude the opposition leaders. Says Dr Helmi Mourad, secretary-general of the Socialist Labour Party: "It's tailor-made to suit the government."

The opposition press keeps up a steady attack on these provisions, but effectiveness is necessarily limited in a country where illiteracy is reckoned to run at around 75 per cent. Mubarak has promised television time for all parties, but as Mourad points out: "What use will a few ten-minute slots be to us in the closing weeks of the campaign when the NDP has had the media all to itself for the last five years?"

In any case, a full and open discussion of all the major foreign and domestic issues confronting the nation is prevented by a Sadat-era law which forbids parliamentary candidates from discussing any policy which has been "approved" by a popular

referendum — amongst them, the peace with Israel, and the open door economic policy.

The conflicting evidence is being seen as pointing to a power struggle at the highest levels of the regime whose outcome will determine the shape of Egypt's political future. Two-and-a-half years into his presidency Mr. Mubarak has yet to establish his own personal power centre at the top, and has replaced ministers only when forced to. The forthcoming elections, some observers say, are exactly the opportunity for real change that he has been waiting for.

Disappointed with the lack of constructive assistance afforded by his cabinet and by the rubber-stamp assembly, Mr Mubarak is looking to infuse new blood into all ranks of the governmental machinery. Fresher, more energetic faces are already finding their way into the rank and file of the NDP, and the president seems now to be preparing to accelerate the process.

Ranged against him, and still much in evidence, are "Sadat's men", the political and commercial interests to whom the late president's open door and cliquish style of government brought undreamt-of wealth and influence. One recent newspaper report calculated that there were at least 150,000 millionaires in Egypt, a remarkable statistic for a country whose average per capita income has only just passed the US\$500-a-year mark.

"It's a time of transition," explains Mohamed Salmawy, a prominent figure in Masserist circles and a writer with Al-Ahram newspaper. "The seeds of both reaction and change are present, and we can only hope that the positive ones will come to the top. There's no doubt Mubarak wants it that way."

The demand for change is certainly there among the Egyptian masses too, who weren't slow to notice how rapidly the campaign against corruption petered out, and how few of the more infamous figures of the Sadat era are still in place. The economic deterioration has slowed, but little benefits has percolated down to alleviate the miseries of the poor. The threat of disorders of the kind that recently took place in Morocco and Tunisia, is never far below the surface.

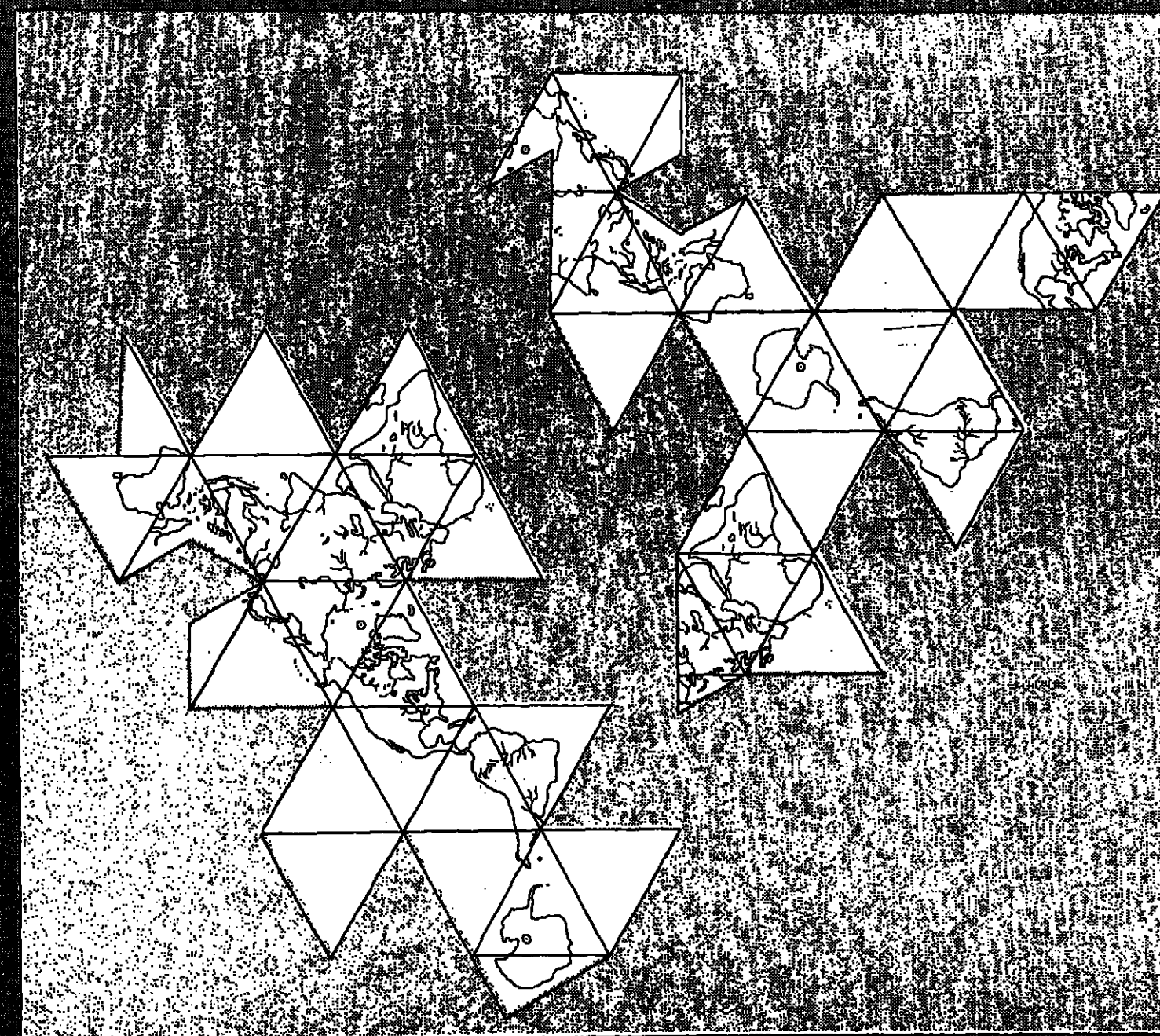


Fouad Serajeddine — Leader of the Wafd party

However, it's becoming clear that a greater danger to Mubarak now lurks within the regime itself, rather than in the slums of Cairo. Unless the president seizes the chance offered by the elections to stamp his own personality on the government, his political future could well be at risk. To hesitate could be the cue for the forces of reaction to strike first.

A monthly supplement to The Jerusalem Star

March 1981



WorldPaper

An international publication featuring fresh perspectives from around the world on matters of global dimension.

STAFF

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief: Crocker Snow, Jr.
President: Wilford H. Welch. **Managing Editor:** Nancy Lyons. **Sales and Production Coordinator:** Lena Granberg. **Senior Editor:** Hamlet F. Paolletti. **Assistant Editor:** Patrick Marshall. **Design Director:** Samina Qureshi. **Art Director:** Jill Winitzer. **Treasurer:** John Leydon. **Assistant to the Publisher:** Chelsea Congdon. **Marketing:** Richard Bevan, Walter Johnson, Jr., Ben Lochridge, Arlene Sander. **Portuguese Editor:** Hamlet F. Paolletti. **Spanish Translator:** Horacio Chavez-Paz.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

The editorial board is made up of the following journalists who are native to the region from which they write.

Anthony Westell Ottawa, Canada	North America
Carlos Rangel and Sofia Imber Caracas, Venezuela	South America
Hilary Ng'weno Nairobi, Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa
Jacqueline Grapin Geneva, Switzerland	Western Europe
Silvia Brucan Bucharest, Romania	Eastern Europe
David Toufex Mizrahi New York, USA	Middle East
Arun Chacko New Delhi, India	South Asia
Mochtar Lubis Jakarta, Indonesia	Southeast Asia
Chen Liang Beijing, China	Central Asia
Yoshiko Sakurai Tokyo, Japan	Northeast Asia
Mark Gerzon	At Large
Tarzie Vitchel	At Large

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: Martin Stone. **Vice Chairman:** William L. Dunfee. **Executive Committee Chairman:** Harry B. Hollins. **Board members:** Leo L. Baranek, Arthur Brillenberg, John Cole, Thomas Congdon, Jerome I. Davis, Antonio Garcia, Marcel Granier, Jonathan Larsen, Timothy Light, Hans Neumann, Bernard Rapoport, Ellis Ring, James W. Rouse, Patricia Rouse, Crocker Snow, Jr., Louise Spencer, Connie Stone, Mary Van Evers, G. Harold Welch, Wilford H. Welch, Peter White, Frederic G. Worden.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD

Argentina: Christian Zimmermann. **Canada:** Conrad Black. **Colombia:** Mauricio Obregon. **England:** Michael Hook, Karl Jaeger. **France:** Françoise Giroud, Daniel Joue. **Hong Kong:** Cyril Fung. **Italy:** Robertson Alford. **Japan:** Yuichi Katoh. **Lebanon:** Amin Ghassan Tuani. **Malaysia:** Datuk Syed Kechik. **The Netherlands:** John Aeds. **Norway:** Steinar Opstad. **The Philippines:** Sixto Roxas. **USA:** Amb. Elliot L. Richardson.

ADVERTISING

Editor: Marco Chiriboga, tel. (2) 540-880
UK: Gordon Rampling, tel. (0793) 890971
Zurich: Carl Farnes, tel. (0720) 7373
Miami: James Kridel, tel. (305) 687-1168

New York Office:
274 Madison Avenue, Suite 705
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 632-4832

Head Office:
44 Kilby Street, Boston, MA 02109, USA
Telephone: (617) 720-0525
Telex: 6317278

ASSOCIATE PUBLICATIONS

WorldPaper, in one of its language editions, appears in the following publications each month.

EAST ASIA

Mainichi Daily News

Tokyo, Japan (English)

THE YOUNG EXECUTIVE

Hong Kong (English)

南洋·星洲

LIAN HE ZAO

Singapore, limited distribution (English)

NATION

Bangkok, Thailand (English)

Business Day

Manila, The Philippines (English)

CEYLON OBSERVER

Colombo, Sri Lanka (English)

EUROPE

VART LAND

Oslo, Norway (English)

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City THE NEWS

Mexico City, Mexico (English)

THE DAILY JOURNAL

Caracas, Venezuela (English)

EL DIARIO

Caracas, Venezuela (Spanish)

Jornal de Brasilia

Brasilia, Brazil (Portuguese)

MIDDLE EAST

en arabe et en anglais

Beirut, Lebanon (English)

The Jerusalem Star

Amman, Jordan (English)

CAIRO TODAY

Cairo, Egypt (English)

STAR

Karachi, Pakistan (English)

Letter from Shenandoah

Nuclear fears creep into the valley of peace



By Mark Gerzon
Associate Editor

This is God's country.

White woolly sheep dot the rolling pastureland. Farm silos, filled with feed for dairy cattle and poultry, are a common sight, and church steeples, with bells ringing out Christian hymns, rise toward the heavens. Pickup trucks bearing firewood and tractors pulling hay wagons slowly navigate the narrow asphalt roads that gently curve and dip around the borders of family farms.

Nestled between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and the Allegheny Mountains to the west, the valley cuts across the heart of Virginia, the premier state of the American South. The people move as leisurely as the traffic, with a courtesy and civility unknown in the city. On back roads they wave at strangers, even smile. And they look you in the eye as they pass.

The valley is home for the Mennonites, one of three historic "peace churches" in America (along with the Quakers and the Church of the Brethren). The Mennonites' religious duties include wearing black and shunning the use of electricity and automobiles. Car drivers in the valley stop respectfully when they encounter the slow-moving horse-drawn buggies by which Mennonites travel. No one honks; it would be considered unneighborly.

"I just returned from a trip to Washington," a young woman tells me. "I couldn't believe how rude people were there. They wouldn't even look at you when they talked to you. I was tense the whole time."

The Shenandoah Valley is in the "Bible Belt," a bastion of southern Christianity. Residents of "the valley" speak of it as if it were the Promised Land, and are proud to call themselves patriots.

The southern white rural Christian is often stereotyped as a parochial, ignorant, beer-drinking bigot, hereabouts referred to as a red-neck. Indeed, suspicion of outsiders and intolerance of minorities is an historic part of backwoods culture here.

But on my visit, I encountered another, unfortunately underreported, strand of southern Christian culture. The Mennonites and Brethren who settled this valley, and the other Protestants and Catholics who live among them, are people for whom the word peace holds religious meaning. They are people to whose lips readily spring Biblical passages, such as "Blessed be the peacemakers" and "The meek shall inherit the earth."

As a guest lecturer at a local university, I was surprised at how many of the Virginians I met seethed with quiet anger at the thought that their holy land was imperiled by nuclear holocaust. "If we don't change," said a young reporter, "it'll all end soon."

One young woman, who grew up in the valley and adores it, has nevertheless left it to study and work in the Middle East. Why, I asked her, if she loves the valley so, would she go to work in the strife-torn border areas between Lebanon and Israel? "I am specializing in conflict management," she told me. "We need to find new ways of dealing with our differences other than war." She had forsaken paradise in order to try to prevent the next war.

Of course, other worries compete for most Shenandoahans' attention. Farmers fret about the erratic weather. Local business people are worried that the airline may discontinue its service to their small-town airport. People at the college ponder the causes of its dwindling enrollment.

But many of the Shenandoahans I met seem to have made room in a corner of their consciousness for the larger threat that endangers them all. For them, the fear of nuclear annihilation is as much spiritual as political. As one senior citizen put it, "How dare we threaten to destroy God's work?"

I arrived the week that President Reagan announced that he would seek a second term. "Reagan will probably carry the valley," a professor at a local university assured me. And on the whole, people of the valley like President Reagan. They find his frugal piety becoming and they accept his economic policies. But they do not trust his understanding of nuclear war.

Whether they will vote for or against him, God only knows.



ILLUSTRATION BY TALL MOUNTAINS

JOINING OUR NETWORK

This month three leading newspapers in Latin America, located in the capital cities of Bogota, Buenos Aires and Quito, begin publication of WorldPaper's Spanish edition, *Diario Mundial*.

EL TIEMPO

Bogota, Colombia

Tiempo

Buenos Aires, Argentina

hoy

Quito, Ecuador

Mexico puts on its best face

But the economy's problems are too big to ignore for long

By Patricia Nelson
Special to WorldPaper

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—What can other Third World debtor nations learn from Mexico? First—if it is not too late—build an attractive illusion of financial stability. Second, invite the anxious creditors—who are under a crossfire of criticism from their stockholders and governments—to add a few touches of color to the scenery, and then go about the world singing praises to your successful management of a very difficult situation.

The view from outside Mexico is that the country has reached the bottom of its economic and financial trough and is on its way back up the admittedly slippery slope of real development. Mexico, after all, has successfully rescheduled a huge public foreign debt of US\$69 billion and private foreign obligations of more than \$11 billion. It has met the International Monetary Fund's requirements of bringing a surplus to the current account by scaling down inflation and trimming deficit spending. Furthermore, Mexico promptly repaid loans extended by the Bank of International Settlements and the US Treasury in late 1982.

In short, Mexico has become the darling of Western international bankers, who were desperately seeking a "fair-haired lad" among the Third World debtors.

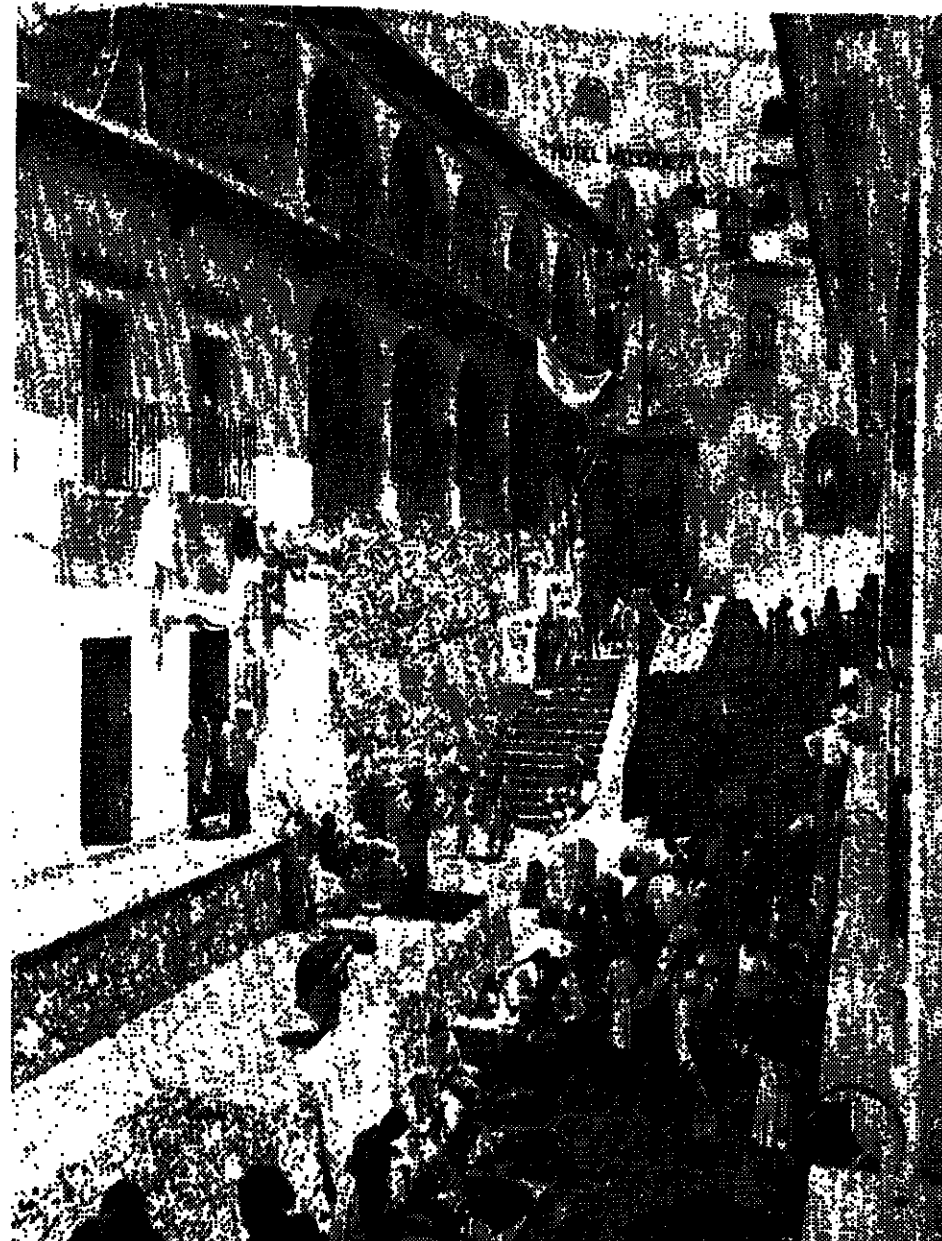
But the view from the inside is not quite as rosy. In fact, if the truth be known, Mexico is no more than a Potemkin village, the legendary facade erected to impress the Russian queen as she passed by. It is a beautiful stage setting in danger of collapsing as its economic base contracts.

Demand and production are down, with retail sales having dropped 25 percent in 1983. A study by a local brokerage firm indicates sales dropped 65 percent among the retail firms listed on the stock exchange—with 90 percent of sales related to foodstuffs and the remaining 10 percent to clothing and shoes.

The contraction of demand and changes in consumption patterns that have resulted from inflation (82 percent in 1983, down from 100 percent a year earlier) and loss of purchasing power are major factors in the contraction of production and the economic base.

Another factor is import restrictions. That attractive surplus of close to \$3 billion in the current account was brought about mainly by a crippling limitation on imports, squeezed from \$24 billion in 1981 to \$14.4 billion in 1982, then crunched to about \$8 billion in 1983. (Exports in 1983 remained steady at the 1982 level of \$21 billion.) The problem is that certain imports are needed for the manufacture of goods for both domestic consumption and export. And not all imports can be replaced by domestic production—and some domestic substitutes are simply shoddy.

With demand contracting, it is not surprising that private sector investment last year declined between 40 and 50 per-



Sales in Mexico dropped 65 percent among retail firms listed on the stock exchange—with 90 percent sales related to foodstuffs.

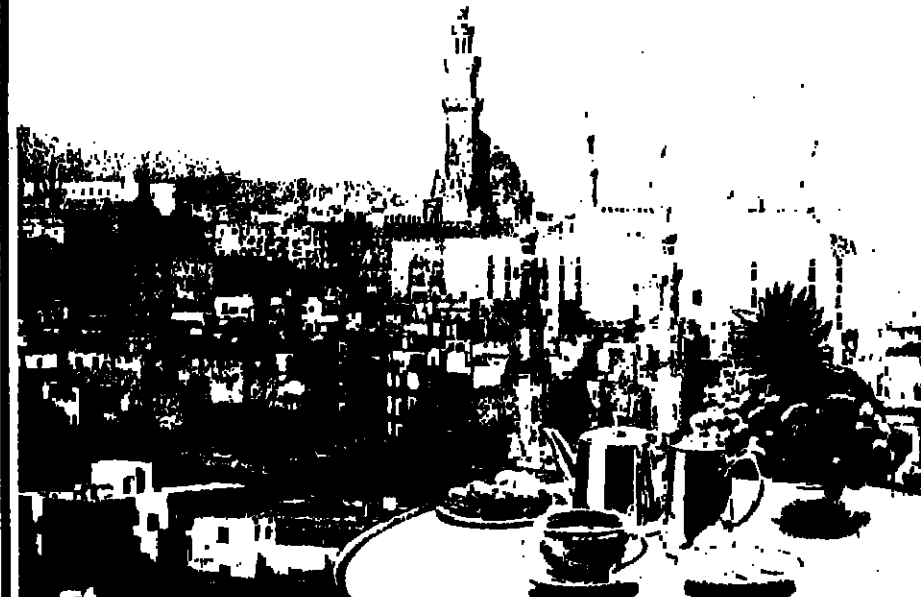
said the financial officer of a large transnational firm. "When President Diaz Orta learned that Mexico had been chosen the site of the Olympics, he shuddered and said 'Oh, no.' And there were a lot of problems in getting it all together, but it turned out rather well."

Another long-term observer of the Mexican scene has this comment: "Mexico has a long tradition of putting on a good face. Public works and private sector operations are quite often 'inaugurated' by a president long before they are completed. I've seen many ribbons cut and plaques uncovered on mere shells of construction. The president and town dignitaries then go off to a banquet and toast the event. The project may be finished in another few weeks or a year or so. A few, of course, are never really completed as they have been set down on the drawing boards. But it is the intention and good will that really count in such matters."

Just how far the good intentions and a bit of bluff will get Mexico in the next few years remains to be seen.

Patricia Nelson is financial editor of *The News, of Mexico City*.

THE CAIRO MERIDIEN HOTEL



THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING IN CAIRO

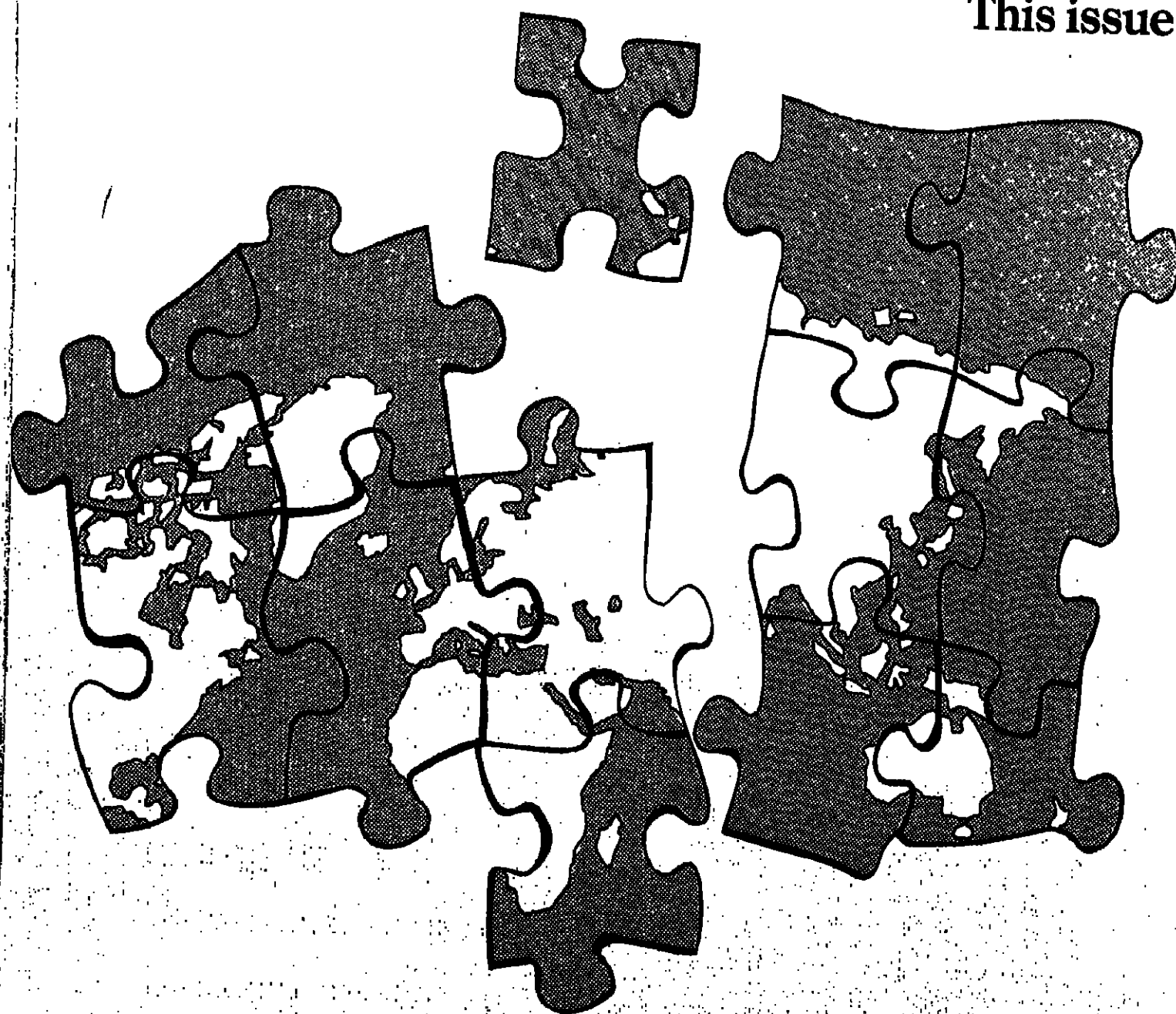


Call "Meridien Reservation International" in Paris 75715-70, in London 493.06.09 for all the Meridien hotels: Paris, Nice, Lyons, Tours, Athens, Tunis, Manassir, Mohammedia, Dakar, Banjul, Kigali, Port-Gentil, Brazzaville, Douala, Gisenyi, Saint-Louis, Montreal, Houston, Boston, New York, Beirut, Rio, Tokyo, Hong Kong city, Hong Kong airport, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mauritius Parades, Mauritius Babart, Reunion. Next openings: San Francisco, New Orleans, Mexico City, Singapore city, Singapore Changi, Porto, Lisbon, Warsaw.

Nations most often form friendships and alliances for a combination of reasons having to do with power, money, security and geography. They, much like the people who populate them, most often seek out like-minded nations with similar backgrounds, languages, environments and world views.

But in an ever-more complex world, with ever-more instantaneous communications and transportation, there are growing numbers of national exceptions to these rules.

This issue of WorldPaper looks at a sampling of these exceptions—countries whose faraway friendships seem puzzling at first glance because they are based not on geography, past colonial connections or superpower relationships.



Pretoria and Taipei share a certain isolation

Both find themselves on the rest of the world's list of pariahs

By Sean O'Connor
Special to WorldPaper

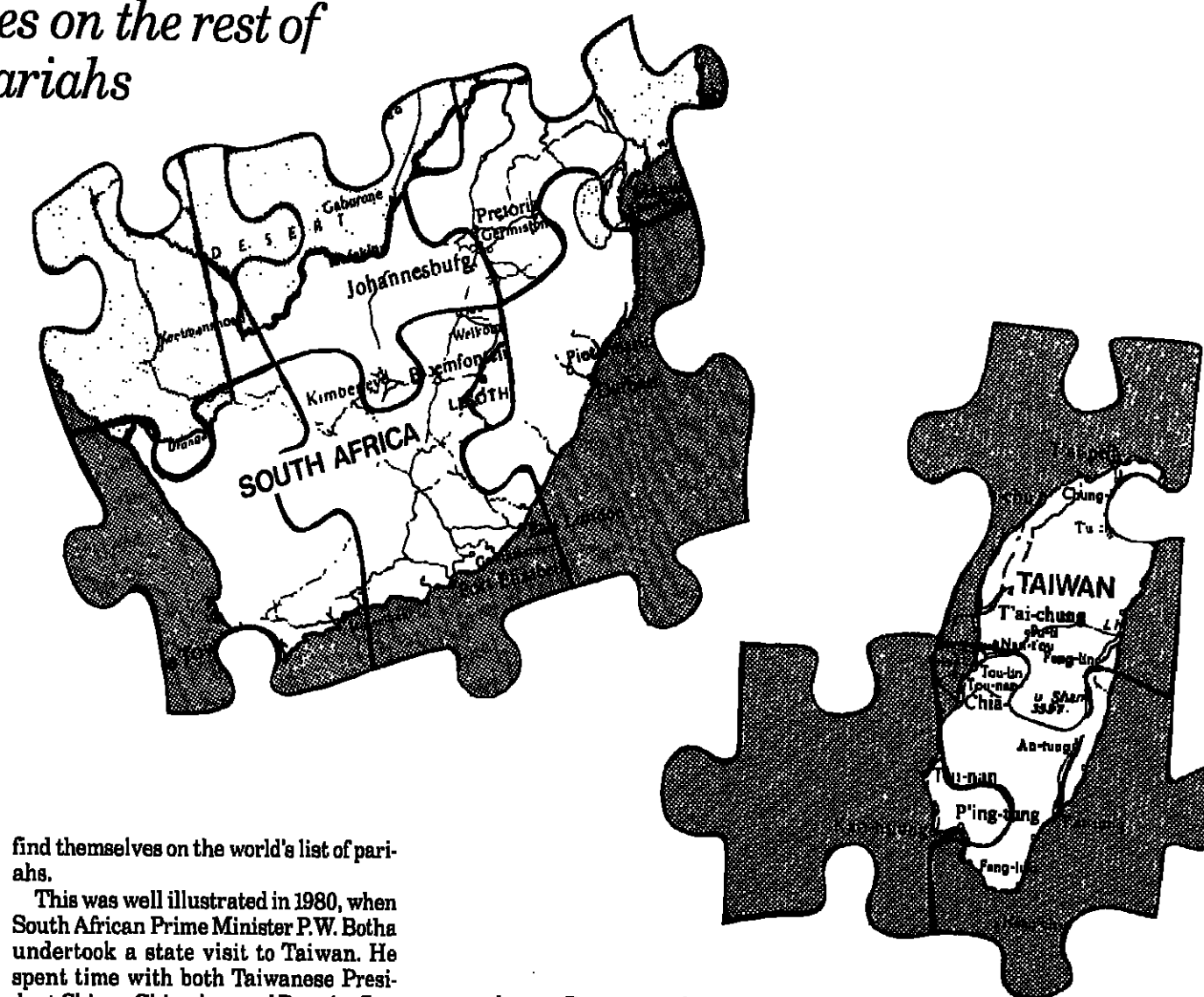
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—At face value, the cordial relationship that has been forged in recent years between South Africa and Taiwan would appear to be a little peculiar, if not downright intriguing.

After all, the two nations are thousands of miles apart. There is no apparent reason for there to be close diplomatic ties between the two and, besides, the real benefits that either one might hold for the other are hardly conspicuous.

If anything, there would be sound grounds for Taiwan to adopt a cool attitude to the Pretoria regime. The Chinese community in South Africa occupies, as one South African newspaper has put it, a legal no-man's land and the Chinese are treated as lepers under South Africa's Group Areas Act, the set of laws governing segregated dwelling areas for the different race groups.

But the status of the Chinese in South Africa has not stood in the way of a steadily improving relationship between Pretoria and Taipei.

On closer examination, it becomes remarkably clear why these two countries of such apparent diversity have come to be keenly cooperative partners in trade and technological spheres—they both



find themselves on the world's list of pariahs.

This was well illustrated in 1980, when South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha undertook a state visit to Taiwan. He spent time with both Taiwanese President Chiang Ching-kuo and Premier Sun Yun-suan. At a state banquet hosted by Premier Sun, the foreign countries repre-

sented were Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, South Korea, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

It could easily have been a convention of the world's outcasts.

From a Western perspective, there have been concerns for some time, particularly in the United States, over the methods adopted by the Taiwanese government to maintain law and order. While the West, and again the US in particular, would like to give unreserved support to Taiwan in a bid to peg back the interests of the People's Republic of China in the region, it does so with concern that real political opponents are said to be vigorously suppressed—and even outlawed.

South Africa, of course, finds itself in a similar situation with its international relationships—the West is more than a little concerned about Pretoria's racial segregation doctrine.

In recent years, the cry from the West for South Africa to rid itself of its apartheid policies has become more shrill. Even under the Reagan administration, which has adopted a "constructive engagement" policy with Pretoria, the pressure has been mounting on the Botha government to embark on far-reaching reformist measures.

Still, as is the case with Taiwan, the West feels compelled to maintain supportive ties with South Africa in the interests of stifling Soviet expansionism in southern Africa.

Finding the region rich in minerals, precious metals, and of obvious strategic importance, America, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany feel bound to urge Pretoria to seek policies which in their eyes promote stability rather than, as they see it, seething internal discontent among the country's majority black population.

South Africa's honeymoon with Taiwan, which began nearly four years ago when Premier Sun came to the country

on an official visit, is, as one political analyst put it, little more than two countries with a dedication to fight communism joining forces in a shared isolation from the world at large.

It is understood, too, that the fervor with which South Africa tackles the communist threat is surpassed only by Taiwan, an astonishing accomplishment to be sure.

The views expressed by a South African English-language newspaper before Prime Minister Botha embarked on his state visit to Taiwan in 1980 are worth noting.

Taiwan, acknowledged the newspaper, offered some potential to South Africa as a trading partner and also a valuable cultural link to this country's small Chinese population. But these benefits, it was submitted, did not warrant an official state visit by the head of the South African government. For, however much South Africans may respect the Taiwanese, the newspaper said, Taiwan's standing in the world at large and in the East in particular is relatively insignificant.

"A visit to Taiwan by a finance minister or a minister of trade would have merit. But a visit by the prime minister serves simply to highlight the diminished standing of South Africa in the world community," the newspaper said.

It is an unpopular view, of course, with the South African government—and, for that matter, with Taiwan.

To date, the to-ings and fro-ings of South African and Taiwanese officials, including cabinet ministers, continues between the two countries at a cracking pace. It is a frantic friendship between two of the world's polecats.

Sean O'Connor is deputy news editor of the Rand Daily Mail in Johannesburg.

China courts a distant isle

By Chai Shikuan
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING, China—Few people around the world know that China recently has made a new long-distance friend—the country of Antigua and Barbuda in the Caribbean.

Indeed, the two countries can hardly be mentioned in the same breath. China is a giant in terms of area and population, while Antigua and Barbuda is tiny.

When Antigua and Barbuda declared independence on November 1, 1981, the Chinese government immediately extended recognition. That ushered in a new relationship, with groups of officials and other personnel shuttling between China and the Caribbean country.

In part, the good relations can be attributed to major similarities in background. China, following the Opium War of 1840, gradually slipped to the status of a semi-colony under the domination of several world powers until it won genuine independence in 1949. Antigua and Barbuda was a British colony for 200 years.

Both countries are now striving to develop their economies and to improve living standards. China has signed economic and technical cooperation agreements under which Chinese agronomists will teach farmers in Antigua and Barbuda and will also provide farm machinery and school supplies.

Prime Minister Vere Bird visited China last July, partly to express his appreciation for China's first backing of

Antigua and Barbuda's application for UN membership, which was soon approved. Mr. Bird, whose country is working hard to expand its fishing industry and agriculture, visited a fishing port and an aquatics breeding center in China.

Bidding Premier Zhao farewell, Mr. Bird told him that he was deeply impressed by China's rapid economic growth in recent years and its vast potential. "Whether you agree or not," Mr. Bird said, "I believe that in the foreseeable future China will emerge as the Number Three superpower in the world—one that doesn't commit aggression and expansion, of course."

Premier Zhao Ziyang, seated across the table, replied with a smile, "I'd like to add just one word to what you've said—population. China has one billion people, so it's a super-populous power in the world!" Premier Zhao continued, "Big as it is, China is still very poor, falling far behind the superpowers."

The Chinese are grateful to Antigua and Barbuda for what it has done for China. The authorities in Taiwan wanted to establish a relationship with the Caribbean country, but were politely turned down. Antigua and Barbuda established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China on January 1, 1983, giving the Chinese people fresh encouragement in their endeavor to reunite the country.

Chai Shikuan is a staff writer for China Features, an official agency.

Arms sales are an alliance of sorts

The appeal of Israeli weapons is that they come with no strings attached

Special to WorldPaper

JERUSALEM, —There is at least one thing that people in Afghanistan, Argentina, Iran, South Africa, Zaire and nearly 100 other countries have in common. They all use weapons sold by Israel.

If arms deals can be said to constitute alliances of a certain kind, then the obviously vast differences among Israel's customers suggest there must be some overriding criterion which enables them to overcome such disparities—particularly political or ideological disparities—in favor of more concrete and immediate goals.

In at least two of these relationships—with Afghanistan and Taiwan—Israel willingly serves as a surrogate for the US, providing fundamentalist Moslem Afghan rebels with Soviet-made weaponry captured from the PLO in Lebanon and providing the Taiwan government with arms Washington finds it embarrassing to supply in order not to complicate its relations with China.

Israel's arms sales to Iran, on the other hand, are a unique example of realpolitik. Before the fall of the shah, Iran was Israel's biggest arms customer. With the rise of the Khomeini regime, such a relationship came to an abrupt halt, as could be expected. However, as the war with Iraq took its toll of armaments, Iran again

turned to Israel for materiel.

Although the ayatollah has made no secret of his desire to destroy Israel, Israel prefers to back Iran in its war with Iraq—a country that has remained in a declared state of war against Israel since 1948.

In a 1982 interview, Israeli Defense Minister (and then ambassador to the US) Moshe Arens said the arms were supplied to Iran after the end of the hostage crisis at the American embassy in January 1981. The aim, said Arens, "was to see if we could not find some areas of contact with the Iranian military, to bring down the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini." The arms reportedly included some US\$50 million worth of Soviet-made weapons captured from the PLO in Lebanon. The deal, said Arens, was coordinated with the US "at almost the highest levels."

The United States and the Soviet Union—and their NATO and Warsaw Pact allies—are the predominant arms manufacturers and exporters in a world weapons market estimated at \$650 billion a year. But, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Israel ranks seventh in the world export of arms (about \$1.2 billion during the last fiscal year). In the Third World, Israel ranks second, after Brazil, as the largest arms exporter.

From its own manufactured aircraft, missiles, armored personnel carriers, assault rifles, electronic gear and munitions,

to spare parts for US- and Soviet-supplied weaponry, Israel offers a formidable and enticing array of arms to Third World countries. Israel's particular advantage as a supplier is that, with few exceptions, the weapons it offers come with no political or ideological strings attached.

The reason for this is basically economic: Israel must export as much as possible to survive. But the underlying reason—and one which precludes the establishment of Israel in 1948—is that Israel must sell arms to assure its own defense.

Despite the image of a victor, which Israel has won in six wars during the first 36 years of its existence, its popular image, at least before 1967, was that of a beleaguered underdog. Geopolitical considerations aside, this image stemmed from the hard fact that a politically isolated Israel found it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient weapons, even from the US. Perhaps it should be recalled here that the Six Day War was won with French Mirages, not American Phantoms, and that Israeli soldiers scaled the Golan Heights with British Centurion tanks and fired Belgian rifles.

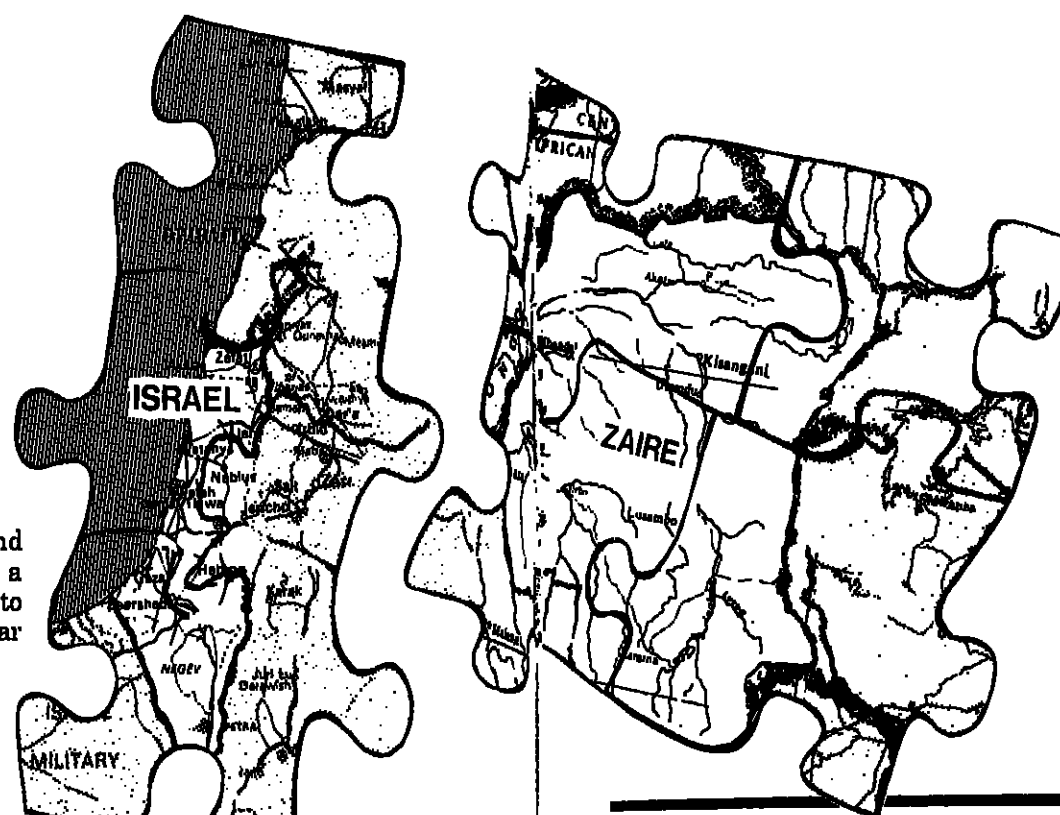
It is in this regard that Israel's arms sales must be understood. Just as the countries or other parties that purchase Israeli weaponry do so out of a need to defend themselves, Israel must spend a terribly high portion of its gross national product on defense. But the difference is that Israel has not always found it easy to acquire weapons.

During the pre-state period, toward the end of the British mandate, the Hagana underground army (the main precursor of today's Israel Defense Forces) manufactured badly needed small arms in secret kibbutz factories, some of which were hidden literally underground.

As the new state's armaments industry grew, it had one primary goal: to make the country as self-sufficient in armaments as possible. The economic burden of such an arms industry on such a small country makes it necessary to export as many arms as possible to sustain the production of arms needed for defense. Thus, economic necessity, and not political expediency or ideological comfort, dictates Israel's arms export policy.

This, for example, explains Israel's arms sales to South Africa—a controversial matter and one which is disapproved of by a majority of Israel's citizens.

A public opinion survey last year



'Most Israelis believe the country should not sell arms to racist or dictatorial regimes....But the defense establishment has persuaded governments since 1968 to sell to dozens of countries.'

Latins look to ASEAN

Chile's fish stock Singapore's shelves

By Carmen Marticorena
Special to WorldPaper

SANTIAGO, Chile—The 18,389 kilometers, or more than 24 hours on a plane, that separate us have not been an obstacle for successful commercial relations between Chile and Singapore—even though making a business deal on the telephone has to be done at 3:00 a.m.

The establishment of commercial and diplomatic ties between both nations, starting in 1979, has brought encouraging results. Chilean exports to Singapore, minimal a few years ago, have increased fourfold. Chilean products, historically unknown in the area, are now in Singapore as well as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei. Thus, as Chilean shrimps, grapes, apples,

pears, sardines, abalones, fish meal, wine and cellulose are slowly introduced in the Asian market, calculators, typewriters, clothes and spices from Singapore appear in the Chilean stores.

The ties between both nations have been based on regional commercial considerations. Chile, with its policy of looking for new markets for its products, values Singapore's excellent geographic situation. Chile also values Singapore's role as a commercial and financial center, and especially its membership in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At the same time, Singapore's good relations with Chile increase the possibility of its products reaching other South American countries. Both regions are big markets, with populations over 250 million and an average per-capita income close to US\$1000.

So far, Chile seems to have the better part of the deal. Even though Singapore's products go to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Uruguay and, most important, Brazil and Argentina, Chilean exports are showing more spectacular sales increases. In fact, Southeast Asia has become the second largest market for Chilean fish products.

These new contacts have cultural effects as well. "Initially, the shock is hard," says Sergio Villarreal, Chile's commercial attaché to Southeast Asia. "You find

that the idea you came with—of a contemplative, almost mystic and underdeveloped race—has nothing to do with reality. Even though everything is done through exchange of money, the working attitude impresses you. And there is a great understanding between employees and employers, which translates into workers accepting long working days and employers consulting them on decisions. Unlike Chileans, and Latin Americans in general, who are cheerful and extroverted, the Asian is serious and speaks little, but does a lot."

Another major difference Villarreal notes is in the way business deals are made. "Here [in Singapore], all social or business meetings take place in hotels, at meal time. And the worst rebuff that can be made to a Singaporean is to decline an invitation to lunch or dinner."

In spite of different business styles, trade relations have been strengthening. Official and private trade missions between Singapore and Chile are not news anymore, and in April Chile will take part in a Singapore trade fair for the first time. The "Hotel Asia Show" will make it possible for more Chilean businessmen to learn how to adapt their products to Asian tastes. And ASEAN countries will be able to learn more about what Chile has to offer.

Carmen Marticorena is a journalist who works for Prochile, the government's export promotion agency.

Latin America discovers Scandinavia

TENTACLES are spreading out from a number of Latin American countries in search of new relations with distant nations, stimulated more by economic than by political considerations.

At least three Spanish-speaking countries are putting fresh feelers out to far-off Scandinavia and the Middle East, prompted by the search for mutually beneficial trade relations.

Ecuador, for instance, recently hosted three Kuwaiti trade delegations who were apparently interested in active investment opportunities in the Andean Pact country.

Just to the north, the government of Colombia is fostering more business with Finland. Colombia is looking to sell coffee in return for Finnish lumber, much as a decade ago she developed some active two-way trade with Finland's neighbor, the Soviet

Union, which has been at developing a significant and satisfactory trade with Finland's larger Scandinavian neighbor, Sweden.

Three meetings of the Mexico-Sweden Joint Economic Commission took place in January followed by a state visit of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, both events directly fostering two-way trade relations.

The ministers of trade development of each country are talking of exchanging Swedish industrial products for Mexican resources and of "coinvestments" in certain developing industries in Mexico.

While the soft currencies of many of the debt-ridden nations of Latin America may have little appeal, their products do and are moving ever farther afield.

THE BEST MONEY-MAKER OF THE CENTURY!

THE INVENTION OF THE CENTURY! THE EQUIPMENT OF THE CENTURY! LIFE SAVERS!

Water and water pollution are in everyone's mind on planet earth. From private citizens to governments. Contaminated water is killing peoples, animals and vegetation. Billions of dollars are being allocated trying to solve man's greatest problem. Man's very survival is at stake. The situation is very critical.

Now, we have solved this problem! Definitely, positively, simply and economically! With our world multi-patented water sterilization equipment. Now, with our equipment, we can sterilize contaminated water, instantly! Rendering it pathogen-free, bacteria-free, scientifically sterile! And without using chemicals of any kind! Or ozonation, reverse osmosis, ultra violet lights or even filters! Our equipment converts contaminated water, instantly, into safe and pleasant water for human, animal and vegetation consumption.

THE OPERATION OF OUR EQUIPMENT IS VERY SIMPLE. HIGHLY ECONOMICAL AND SCIENTIFICALLY FULLY TESTED, PROVEN AND ACCEPTED WORLD-WIDE! OUR CREDENTIALS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES! THEY'RE AVAILABLE!

A small number of our equipment is now in use in many parts of the world for testing purposes. We receive nothing but praises! All such tests are available!

Listed here are some of our international patents: 3443055, 4171256, 4236996, 4201651 (U.S.A.)

Those capable of studying our patents and equipment, will agree with us that we have the invention of the century and the money-making opportunity of the century. We welcome investigations!

We manufacture several Models to meet every conceivable need and application. We can also design to meet customer's specifications. Our

smallest unit fits in the palm of your hand. Our biggest has a 200 liter per minute continuous flow capacity.

And we can make them even bigger!

Here are some uses of our equipment: For drinking water, swimming pools, in the making of soft drinks, to pasteurize milk, to destroy cyanide, in the making of drugs and cosmetics, in the aquaculture to destroy predators (unwanted/harmful life), to destroy salmonella in animal feed water, to sterilize surgical instruments in hospitals and many, many other uses and applications.

Retail prices start at \$250 and go up to \$35,000 each. Export discounts from 30% to 50% off retail, depending upon Model and quantity.

After 3 years of perfecting prototype productions, we are now gearing-up to meet the demand world-wide. Therefore, we are looking for dealers, distributors, sole agents, private labels, joint ventures and above all, licensees to manufacture under our many patents and know-how.

Samples for testing and demonstration purposes are available at 50% off retail. We can ship within 4 weeks after we receive the order and Bank Draft. Prices include air-freight.

BROCHURES AND RELATED INFORMATION ARE AVAILABLE. FREE.

TO ANYONE WHO WRITES US. For those who have the desire and means to act fast, we have our complete package consisting of over 300 pages which includes all scientific data, laboratory reports, government reports, patents, studies, financial data, manufacturing costs, licensing details, etc. We will air-mail such a package upon receipt of \$100 which represents the copying cost of this highly useful and voluminous information.

Communicate with us, the inventors, patent holders and manufacturers. The more information you give us about yourselves, the faster and more complete our reply!

S.M.C.

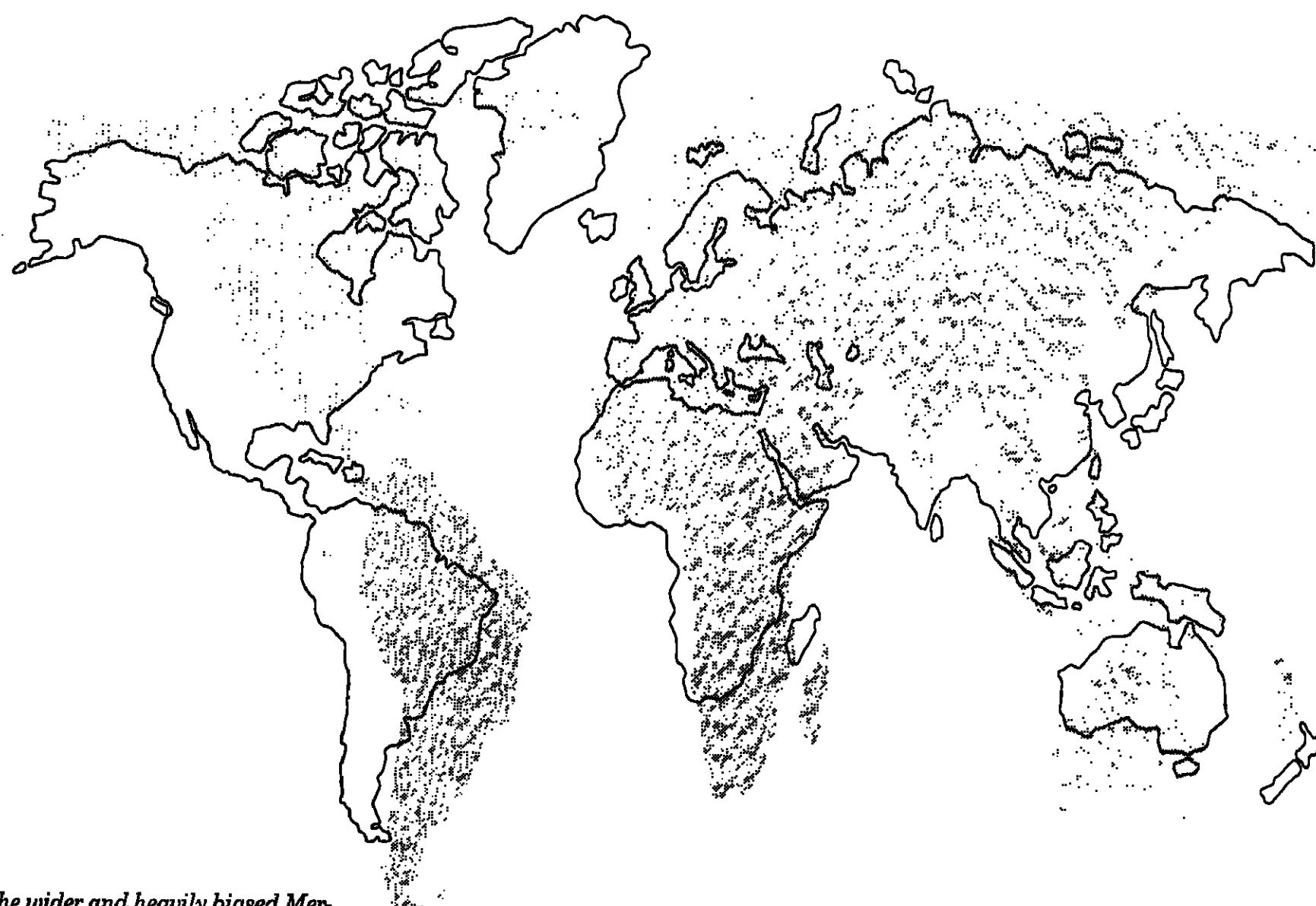
P.O. Box 27488 (375 West 400 North)

Salt Lake City, Utah 84127 U.S.A.

Telephone: 801-532-5600 Telex: 388-310 HALOGENICS SLC

Our Company and our products are registered with both Environmental Protection Agency and Food and Drug Administration.

A map is a thing of the mind



The wider and heavily biased Mercator projection and the thinner and more accurate Peters projection are but two ways of seeing the world, each with its own limitations.

"...What do you consider the largest map that would be really useful?"

"About six inches to the mile." "Only six inches?" exclaimed Mein Herr. "We very soon got to six yards to the mile. Then we tried a hundred yards to the mile. And then came the grandest idea of all! We actually made a map of the country, on the scale of a mile to the mile!"

"Have you used it much?" I inquired.

"It has never been spread out, yet," said Mein Herr: "the farmers objected: they said it would cover the whole country, and shut out the sunlight! So we now use the country itself, as its own map, and I assure you it does nearly as well..."

—Lewis Carroll
Sylvie and Bruno

By Hamlet F. Paoletti
Associate Editor

DO the planets circle around the sun like gigantic hula hoops, moving sideways, or do they go about as enormous Ferris wheels, up and down, up and down? Where, would you say, does East meet West? Is it in the same spot where West meets East or is it in the exact opposite spot on the earth's surface? Is the moon really above us or are we looking down when we see it shining up (down?) there? When you think about the North-South dialogue, do you "see" the North being "above" the South? Do these questions really matter? Well, they shouldn't, but they do.

Very few people—just a couple of astronauts—have EVER seen the entire earth. The rest of us, from the first cave dwellers to the most powerful men in the world today, have based our "visions" of the earth on drawings. But whether they are cave paintings or designs put together by the most accurate computer, they are just maps, lines drawn on a surface representing something.

Why do we need maps? Isn't it easier

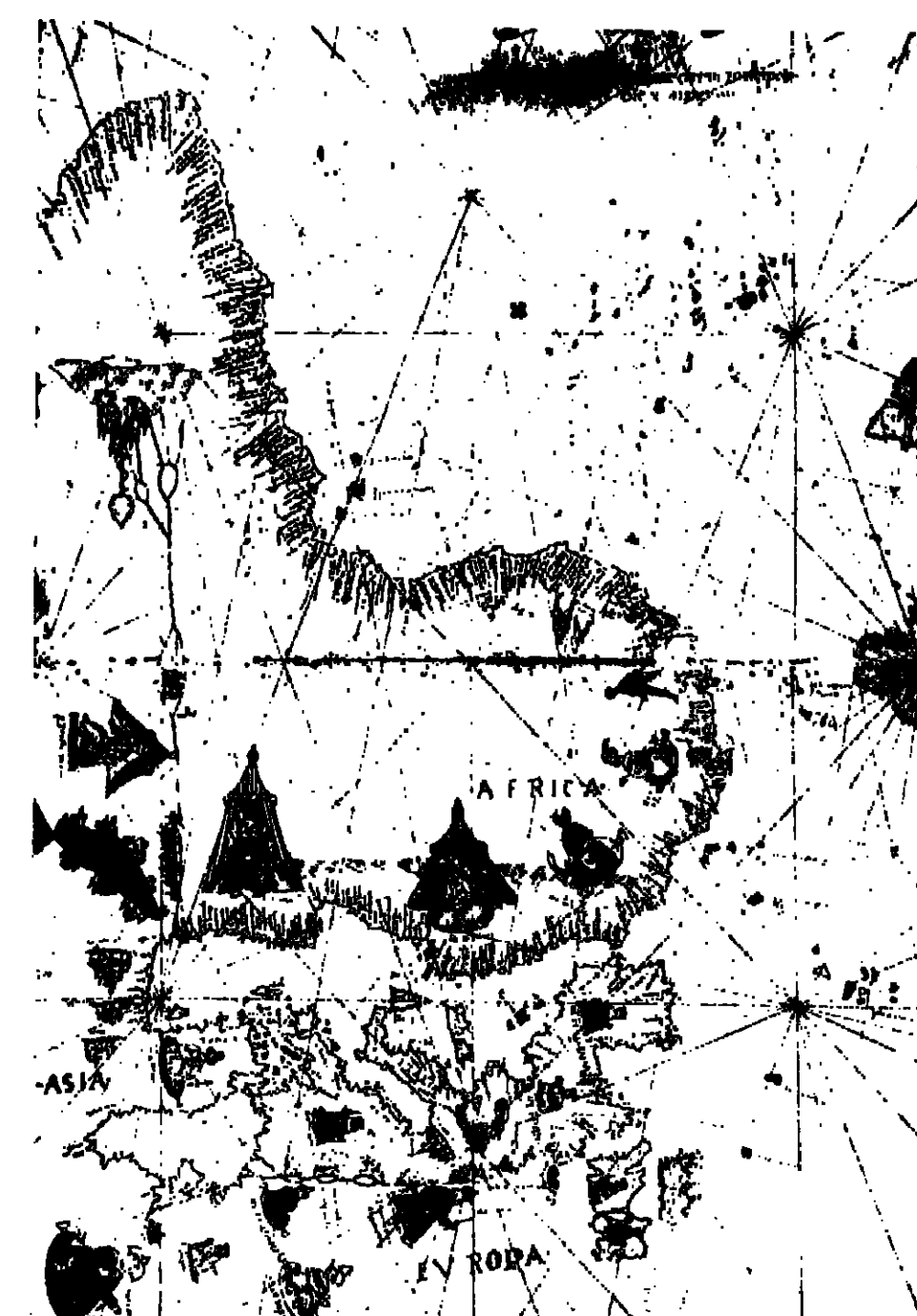
just to look around and use the country as its own map, as Mein Herr did? It is, if there is no need to go to a certain place or to change the landscape in any manner—by plowing it, building on it, invading it or destroying it. Otherwise you'll need a map. Maps are very helpful, but ALL of them have one and the same basic flaw: they have been drawn according to someone else's point of view, not the user's. And most of the time the user is not conscious of this. This is where the problem begins.

Maps are a prime example of a particular point of view being inadvertently adopted on a large scale. In earlier times, with many different maps being used at the same time, this was not a big problem. Different representations of the same reality coexisted. Some maps, drawn under a heavy religious influence during the Middle Ages, had Jerusalem in the center. One of these, the thirteenth-century "Londoner Psalter Mappamundi," shows a circle, with Europe at the bottom left, Africa at the right, Asia at the upper left, and Paradise at the top. Interestingly, Europe and Asia at the left are "North," Africa at the right is "South" and the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea at the

bottom of the map marked "West." Others, like the 1512 "Chart of the Atlantic" by Vesconte Maggiolo, had Africa "upside down." Still centuries earlier, in 1154, the Arab cartographer al-Idrisi had drawn a world map for Roger II, king of Sicily, that showed the entire world then known, with the North at the top. And in the eighth century the Albi world map depicted Europe at the top, with what is known today as Africa and North Africa at the two bottom extremities and the Middle East at the top.

In other parts of the world the maps were also depicted in particular points of view. In a Korean world map, very similar to the Buddhist Taoist maps, the earth is an island surrounded by a vast body of water, and of which there is an outer rim and inhabited by mythical creatures.

These diverse conceptions with very particular points of view would in time disappear as more and more exact measurements and "scientific precision" began to lay claim to the common and unique point of view. Science is just one, there should be the ideal way to represent it cartographically. This was the motto. The rest of our friendly, but



In the past, maps portrayed more personal views of the world. Top left: 1154 map of Arab cartographer al-Idrisi, with the south at the top. Bottom left: The religiously influenced "Londoner Psalter Mappamundi," with Jerusalem in the center. Above: In his 1512 "Chart of the Atlantic" Vesconte Maggiolo had no qualms about having Africa, and everything else, "upside down."

heavily biased, world map. You know it. It's the one with the Americas and the Atlantic Ocean on the left, Europe at top center, Africa at the bottom and Asia at the right, with Australia almost falling off the lower right corner. If you look carefully at it you'll notice that though Greenland is shown as a large mass of land (or ice), there is no Antarctic continent, also known as the South Pole. But the worst of all is that the equator, which supposedly divides the earth into two equal hemispheres, is located at the bottom third of the map. This way, the Northern Hemisphere countries look much bigger than the ones in the Southern Hemisphere, with all the proportions being incorrect.

Such a map was developed in 1569 by a Flemish cartographer, Gerardus Mercator, and became known as the Mercator Projection of the world. Many revisions were made in the following centuries but, curiously, the original Mercator projection has continued even today to be the most widespread view of our planet.

In the early 1970s a new projection appeared. It was the result of years of work put in by a German, Arno Peters, who was dissatisfied with the Mercator depiction of the world. In the Arno Peters map, the

land masses are thinner than we are used to seeing them, there is an Antarctic continent and Africa occupies the center spot. But it still represents a particular point of view. It's different, some say more accurate, than the previous projection, but like all other maps it still is a frozen concept. There are some questions it cannot answer.

For example, in last year's "Next Whole Earth Catalog," editor Stewart Brand put on the back cover one of those by-now famous pictures taken by the Apollo spaceships, showing the earth rising behind the moon's horizon. But there is a twist. As is explained in the catalog, the earth at the moment of the photograph was "sideways." But you couldn't just turn the photo around so that the north stayed at the top of the picture because then the moon's horizon would be vertical. And as everybody knows, horizons are horizontal. Aren't they, Mercator? Wouldn't you agree, Peters? The point, as Stewart Brand explained in his note, was that "the viewer might be reminded that the Earth is not a map."

So far, the most flexible representation of our wandering planet is made of a series of equilateral triangles that can be

assembled in many different ways, according to different points of view. It is called the Dymaxion map, and it is the product of the creative mind of R. Buckminster Fuller, the recently deceased American inventor, environmentalist, mathematician and philosopher.

Once, while he was explaining his new concept to a friend, his friend's children started to put together the various pieces. Uneasy with the result, the father alerted the children that they had assembled the world upside down. After telling the story, Fuller commented: "There is no up or down in the universe. The children were putting the map together in a logical manner unfamiliar to their father who had a conceptually frozen map reflex."

Certainly this father couldn't solve the "Next Whole Earth Catalog" back-cover puzzle. Fuller could have, as he also could have played with the idea of space hula hoops and Ferris wheels and maybe even have determined where East meets West or vice-versa. His advantage was that he knew that maps are a thing of the mind. They are as flexible as your mind can be, but they are not the real thing. Lewis Carroll couldn't agree more.

USSR in transition, again

Chernenko will deal with the US, Andropov's incomplete legacy will have to wait

By Silvia Brucan
Associate Editor in Eastern Europe

BUCHAREST, Romania—Seldom has a political leader's performance seemed to consist of as much unfinished business as Yuri Andropov's. This is in spite of the fact that much has been made of his work and deeds during the crisis-ridden world of 1983.

From the very moment he was elected secretary general of the Communist Party, revitalization of the Soviet economy was his primary concern. Indeed, he came to power at a time when the spectacular achievement of economic growth, obtained chiefly through quantitative increases in labor, capital and even land, were no longer possible. The economy had to pass from extensive growth to intensive growth, switching the emphasis to higher productivity and efficiency through the introduction of modern technology, organization and management.

Andropov was aware that the old communist system of planning and management was over-centralized, rigid and heavy-handed and couldn't do the job.

Startling his conservative-minded colleagues, Andropov stated that experiments must be conducted and the experience of fraternal countries must be taken into account, giving the green light to Pravda and other Soviet papers to publish glowing reports on the successful economic reforms in Hungary and in Bulgaria.

The Western press made a big fuss about the tough measures taken by Andropov to strengthen economic and social discipline by combating absenteeism, corruption and black marketeering. Truly, getting rid of such deep-seated social ills

will require much more than an idle watch at factory gates, in offices or in the streets. Causes must be dealt with, not just effects.

But in less than a year in office (since during the rest of his term he was incapacitated), Andropov moved swiftly to get the economy going. He initiated a broad experiment in five ministries in an attempt to give industrial enterprises a greater say in all stages of planning and a freer hand in deciding how to reward workers' performance and how to allocate profits and savings to both technological modernization and social improvements in consultation with the unions.

To pull up the lagging agriculture, collective contracts were introduced between peasants and the managers of state and collective farms, whereby peasants would be able to increase their income sharply by producing additional quantities beyond the basic amount under contract. These steps may look timid but they point in the right direction.

Historians will find it hard to credit Andropov with having put in place a coherent scheme of economic reform for the very simple reason that such a radical approach involves decentralization of economic decision making, a move that would reduce the power of the party apparatus.

In the Soviet system you cannot restructure the economy and social relations at a time when international politics are hot. President Reagan's policies have been viewed in Moscow as attempts to recapture America's hegemonic position and to gain military superiority.

Conversely, with Soviet-American relations pushed into the danger zone, the propensity is to rely on the old established ways, on methods already tried and on

Yuri Andropov

the men of the old guard who can best manage them. In his first statement, the new Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, emphasized continuity in the political line of the Communist Party, stating his inclination for balanced and well-considered measures in domestic policy and reiterating the cardinal principle of Soviet foreign policy: peaceful coexistence.

All the rest is speculation and more or less intelligent guesswork by so-called Kremlinologists, reflecting most of the time subjective projections. What has actually emerged from the assembly of world political leaders at the funeral in Moscow is the realization by both Western and Soviet governments that East-West tensions have reached an intolerable level, with the nuclear race getting out of control. They all agree that efforts must be made to renew the dialogue and find ways and means to improve the political climate.

The clash appears when they get down

to specific issues, such as Euromissiles and arms negotiations and the hot spots in the Middle East and Central America. When Chernenko emphatically stated that the Soviets will not allow the military balance to be upset and that US-Soviet parity is the essential precondition of peace, he put his finger on the most sensitive issue in East-West relations. From a Soviet perspective, parity is an issue not only in the military, but in the political sphere as well.

The Soviets want to be treated as equal partners in the process of solving international problems, and they resent, for example, the fact that in the Middle East, a region so close to the USSR, Washington is trying to go it alone, evidently without success. The restoration of parity arises as a priority of the new Soviet leadership.

Silvia Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to the UN, is past editor of the national newspaper Scinteia.



Andropov's death may stall Trudeau's peace push

By Anthony Westell
Associate Editor in North America

OTTAWA, Canada—The death of Yuri Andropov and the emergence of the new Soviet leader came at the climax of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's mission to improve East-West relations and to encourage a resumption of superpower talks on arms limitation.

Fearful that the United States and the Soviet Union were escalating the war of words and were on a path to even more dangerous confrontation, Trudeau set out last fall to persuade national leaders that they ought to put peace and disarmament at the top of their political agendas. He visited Paris, the Hague, Brussels, Rome, the Vatican, Bonn, London, Zurich, Tokyo, Dacca, Beijing, Washington, Prague, East Berlin, Bucharest, the United Nations in New York, and New Delhi, where he met the heads of government of the countries of the British Commonwealth.

From the outset, Trudeau denied that he was attempting to act as a mediator between the US and the Soviet Union. He was trying, he said, to inject some high-voltage political energy into a situation in which relations between the superpowers were worsening.

He was well received wherever he went, but his specific ideas—for example, a meeting of the five nuclear powers—attracted little support. In a report to Par-

liament here in February, Trudeau claimed nevertheless to detect an improvement in the international atmosphere and said that the world was emerging from a period of crisis. He announced that he was writing to the US and Soviet leaders to point out that their

recent statements and his own explorations had shown that they had more in common than they thought and that they might resume negotiations on the basis of ten principles of common ground.

Both sides agree that a nuclear war cannot be won.



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, on his peace mission, speaks to the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.

- Both sides agree that a nuclear war must never be fought.
- Both sides wish to be free of the risk of accidental war or of surprise attack.
- Both sides recognize the dangers inherent in destabilizing weapons.
- Both sides understand the need for improved techniques of crisis management.
- Both sides are conscious of the awesome consequences of their being the first to use force against the other.
- Both sides have an interest in increasing security while reducing the cost.
- Both sides have an interest in avoiding the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries, so-called horizontal proliferation.
- Both sides have come to a guarded recognition of each other's legitimate security interests.
- Both sides realize that their security strategies cannot be based on the assumed political or economic collapse of the other side.

Shortly before he died, Andropov wrote to Trudeau, saying he hoped to see him soon in Moscow—but then came the news of his death. Trudeau attended the funeral and had a meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, but the future of his peace mission remains cloudy.

Anthony Westell is political analyst for the Toronto Star and professor of journalism at Carleton University in Ottawa.

Non-aligned media conference turns a critical eye inward

Third World must set its own media free, group says

By Arun Chacko
Associate Editor in South Asia

NEW DELHI, India—When the Indian government recently organized and funded the first-ever meeting of media people from the non-aligned world—a sequel to last year's New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit—it seemed an unmistakable attempt by India to cash in on a docile captive audience and to become a major force on the Third World media scene.

Billed "NAMEDIA," the gathering was supposed to explore the means to achieve a balanced flow of authentic information between nations. It would also provide yet another forum to criticize the internationally dominant Western media for real and imagined sins.

Unfortunately for the organizers, things did not turn out as planned. Quite unexpectedly, some plain speaking was done about the state of the non-aligned world's media.

The final declaration stated, "This NAMEDIA conference strongly feels that governments in the non-aligned countries can and must do much more than they have done so far to increase the flow of information among their own people, and among non-aligned countries." Given the countries in attendance, this was pretty revolutionary stuff.

Delegates came from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. And though the Indian delegation's leader made many stomachs turn by declaring in his vote of thanks that "the Indian prime minister is herself the embodiment of hope for the non-aligned world," other members nevertheless provided some dissenting voices. Besides, a lot of gutsy talk came from young Pakistani and African journalists.

Many journalists repeatedly pointed out that with all their failings, the better among the Western agencies, journals and broadcasting organizations were credible all over the world, and indeed in their own countries, precisely because they exposed their own governments' misdeeds as well.

No one even objected when it was suggested that government-controlled agencies needed greater freedom and professionalism to win the respect of their non-aligned audience.

This was not to say that some common complaints about the Western media's dominance and bias, which are constantly repeated in UNESCO debates, were not valid. Predictably, most participants were more critical of the Western than the non-aligned media, and were keener to press for a "new international information order" with a news pool comprising agencies in non-aligned countries.

But several delegates conceded that the real reasons for some non-aligned governments' dissatisfaction with Western media were not the ones usually trotted out, but rather that the Westerners reported things the Third World leaders would rather have suppressed—violations of human rights, brutality, social unrest and economic failures.

In an editorial, the Indian Express, India's largest English-language newspaper, said, "The NAMEDIA declaration touched what is perhaps the heart of the matter in calling upon non-aligned countries and the Third World generally to do much more to increase the flow of information within and between their own societies in both quantitative and qualitative terms. It is true that there is need for better balance in the flow of global news, but the foundations must be laid at home and with the South."

Noting that non-aligned leaders very often paid more attention to Western reporters than to journalists from their own or non-aligned countries, several NAMEDIA speakers reiterated that information sources and agencies in developing countries needed to strengthen their credibility, professional competence and technological base.

More to the point, they added that it was time that non-aligned countries look inward and make a critical assessment of their own performance, and that democratization of the information system at the global level goes hand in hand with democratization of media within each country.

As the conference declaration noted, "They seek not only to correct the imbalances which the dominance of the Western media has produced...but also strive for widening the area of freedom in their own countries."

Several suggestions were made to improve the situation. These included elimination of all constraints on the media, whether imposed by the government or by private owners, and protection of journalists from oppressive regimes.

The declaration added that "experience has also driven home the lesson, especially to media persons, that this global struggle for equality and justice has domestic dimensions as well. That is indeed why the emphasis has to be as much on balanced flow of information as on free flow of information...Its aim is to widen the base of freedom of communication and democratize it."

Protestations of solidarity notwithstanding, it was

also acknowledged that cooperation among non-aligned countries remained extremely low, and without cooperation it would be impossible to overcome the dominance of the Western media.

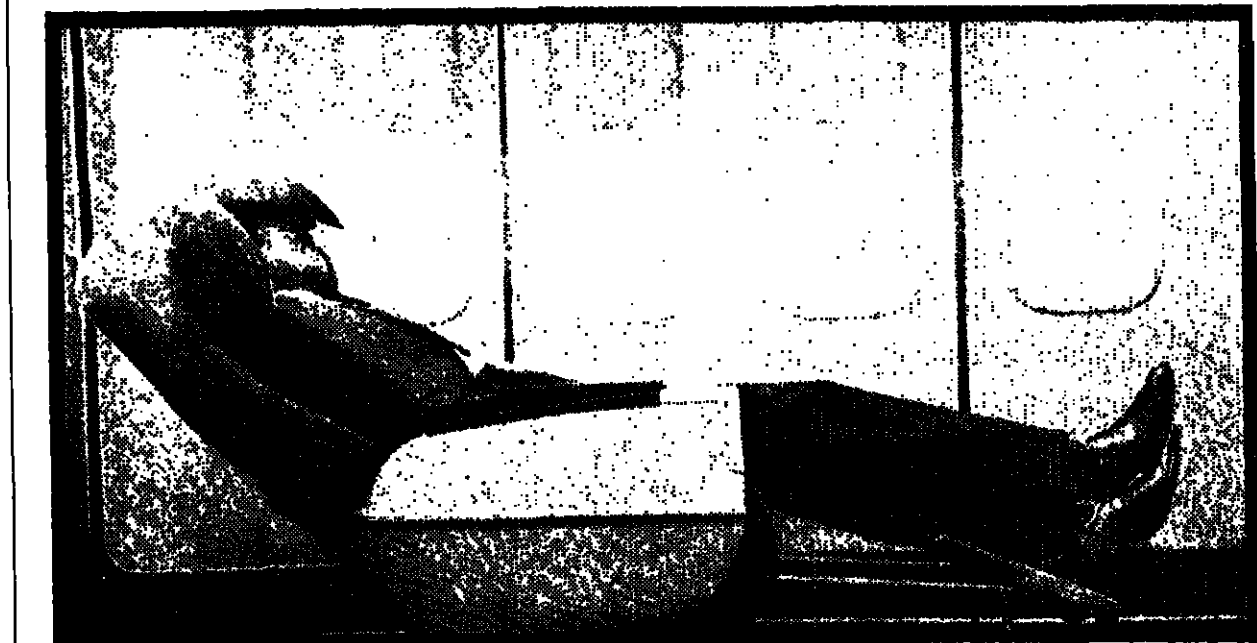
Writing on NAMEDIA in the respected Pakistan and Gulf Economist, veteran Indian journalist Romesh Thapar put the professional viewpoint in perspective. "Our editors, apart from a few, have always taken a dim view of non-aligned news pools and Third World news agencies," he said. "This is not to suggest that they are impressed by the diet popularized by the Western media. But they are chary of so-called non-aligned news systems...for whom propaganda very often parades as news."

"A greater degree of professionalism, and some solid protection from the daily political interference which disrupts their functioning, might establish those standards which we urgently require to break the back of prejudiced reporting in the Western media," he continued. "But all this requires clear thinking and not the manipulative games played behind the scenes at NAMEDIA."

Nonetheless, the fact that their own faults were not completely whitewashed saved NAMEDIA from becoming yet another media farce.

Arun Chacko, former chief reporter for the Indian Express, is a freelance journalist.

Pan Am. First In Space.



The first thing you notice as you enter the First Class Cabin of a Pan Am 747 or L-1011 Clipper® is the extraordinary feeling of space.

First In Comfort.

And as you settle into your Space Seat, your Pan Am Sleeperette® Seat, this sense of spaciousness becomes even more impressive. There's space in front of you, around you, above you. But above all, space to give you something so very rare in air travel today, a sense of privacy.

First In Food And Wines.

And because of the comfort so much space offers, Pan Am's Five Star Dining is gracious

dining. Offering a wide selection of international entrées from the trolleys. Served on fine china. On snowy linen. And you'll whet your appetite with some of the world's most respected wines, especially selected from the wines of the world by Pan Am's sommelier.

First In Service.

Pan Am enjoys a 55 year tradition of fine service, impeccable service. Truly First Class from the time you're welcomed aboard till your coat is returned after landing. It seems, in fact, as though we invented luxury in the air. But then, after all, we did.

For reservations and information call your Travel Agent or Pan Am.



Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.®

Egypt accepted back under the tent

After four-year boycott, Arab League readmits its most populous member

By David Toufic Mizrahi
Associate Editor in the Middle East

NEW YORK, USA—Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's policies geared toward reentering the Arab and Islamic world are paying off.

Ever since President Anwar el-Sadat signed the Camp David agreements in September 1978, the Arab League doors have been closed to Cairo. The League's headquarters on the banks of the Nile were closed, and the now 21-member organization moved its headquarters to Tunisia. Only four Arab nations—Oman, Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia—refused to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The Arab boycott of Egypt has been harsh. Prior to the US-sponsored Camp David accords, oil-rich Arab countries and Arab development agencies provided 33 percent of Egypt's total overseas development aid. Arab assistance amounted to US\$1.2 billion annually. That aid was down to a token \$25 million in both 1980 and 1981. The effects of the Arab aid boycott have been dampened, however, by US assistance amounting to an annual \$2.3 billion, of which \$465 million was in outright grants.

On the other hand, while Arab assistance has practically ceased, Egypt's trade with Arab countries has not suffered too badly. Egyptian exports to Arab League countries were as high as \$198.9 million in 1978, one year after Sadat visited Jerusalem. They fell to \$131.7 million in 1979, but had rebounded to \$140.9 million by 1982.

Private Arab investment in Egypt continued, albeit in a more discreet fashion, and remittances from Egyptian workers in oil-rich Arab countries continued to flow to Egyptian banks at the rate of \$2.3 billion each year.

In short, one cannot say that the Arab



boycott has been fatal to the Egyptian economy despite a sizable drop in Arab tourism in the late 1970s. It was, however, the assassination of President Sadat in October 1981 that brought about a radical change in Egypt.

The new president, Hosni Mubarak, was reared in the Nasser era. He realized that the results of the accords with Israel were not meeting the high expectations held by his predecessor. Furthermore, while Sadat was courting Israel and the US, then Vice President Mubarak was being secretly dispatched to various Arab capitals to maintain contacts with their leaders. So, Mubarak had never individually severed his ties with the Arab world.

Since assuming the presidency, Mubarak has sold Iraq \$1 billion of military hardware to help Baghdad in its pro-

tracted war with Iran. He has renewed his cordial relations with Saudi King Fahd and, in March 1983, Mubarak held his first meeting with King Hussein of Jordan at the non-aligned summit conference in New Delhi. The Egyptian president also supported the Lebanese government of Amin Gemayel against Syrian occupation. Better still, he was welcomed by most of the Islamic leaders of Africa and Asia.

Small wonder, then, that he was invited by an overwhelming majority to rejoin the 42-nation Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) which met in January in Casablanca. There are, in effect, no real differences between the policies of other moderate Arab leaders and those of President Mubarak. Basically, all are anti-Iran, anti-Libya, cautious with Syria

Egyptian President Mubarak (right) has the full support of US President Reagan, who counts on him (and on Jordan's King Hussein) to strike a new balance in the Middle East.

and rather pro-US. So, except for the "unpardonable" peace treaty with Israel, Egypt has all the qualifications of a moderate Arab nation.

It must be said, moreover, that while the Camp David accords are technically still in force, Mubarak has reduced Egypt's participation in them to its bare bones. The Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv was recalled in September 1982; trade with Israel, never very substantial, has dwindled to almost nothing, and the same goes for tourism exchanges. In the meantime, Egypt recovered the entire Sinai Peninsula from Israel, including the Abu Rodeis oilfields and some air bases in the desert area.

Furthermore, the ascendancy of Syria to a position of Arab leadership is posing some problems for the moderate Arabs. Due to dwindling oil revenues, Saudi Arabia has curtailed aid to other Arab nations. Iraq is in its fourth year of a decimating war with Iran. So, there is a vacuum in moderate Arab leadership that can be filled by Egypt—the most populous and militarily the strongest Arab country.

Not only are Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Iraq counting on this resurrected Egyptian leadership, but even President Reagan is pressing President Mubarak to reassume Egypt's preeminent role in the Arab, as well as the Islamic, world. In a new strategy, Washington is now counting on Egypt to strike a new balance in the Middle East: against the pro-Soviet faction of Syria, Libya and South Yemen; against Iran's fanatical fundamentalism; and against terrorism. Finally, the US hopes that Egypt will reinforce Arab moderates so that a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, possibly in association with King Hussein's Jordan, can finally be realized.

David Toufic Mizrahi is editor and publisher of the *Middle East Report*, a New York-based newsletter specializing in Middle East affairs.

The only child gives Chinese new headaches

Population program is changing the family structure

By Yi Shui
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING, China—China has a new problem to cope with as a result of its population control program—the spoiled only child.

Family planning has become a basic state policy aimed at ensuring the success of modernization and a better life for the people. The goal is to keep the population under 1.2 billion by the year 2000. (It is currently 1 billion.) To this end, the government has decided on a program of one child for each family and has provided incentives to couples that agree to have only one child.

In return for such a promise, couples are given priority in housing, health care, education and, ultimately, jobs for the child. Those parents who insist on having more children have a percentage of their salaries deducted—a kind of tax on the extra cost to the community of that child.

The policy has been relatively successful in the cities, with 60 to 90 percent of eligible couples pledging to have only one child. In most cases both husband and wife work; the average urban housing space per person is only 3.5 square meters; and most city jobs offer pensions so depending on children to provide for one's old age is not a problem. All these considerations encourage small families.

In the countryside, the policy has been less successful, particularly among the peasants, who account for 80 percent of the population. Many are still influenced by feudal ideas such as "more children, greater happiness," or "you can't carry on the family line until you have a son."

In the cities, some undesirable behavioral traits of only children have already been noted by a research group that made a survey of ten municipal kindergartens in Beijing. These include bad eating habits, willfulness, timidity, lack of concern for family or public property, rudeness to others, inability to take care of oneself, disrespect toward elders, and so on.

"It would be a good idea to let such children take care of themselves at an early age," said Ji Kuihua, director of the Office of Preschool Education of Beijing's Municipal Education Bureau. According to Ji, they should be taught to dress and undress, wash their faces and hands, feed themselves with a spoon at meals and pick up their toys. Such education will give the only child a sense of independence and self-confidence. When such children are taught to help each other buttoning up their coats, for instance, they become more friendly and cooperative.

"The best way to educate such children is to integrate education in the kindergarten with that at home," said He Shuwen, director of the Sanjiaosi Kindergarten in Beijing.

Huang Mai, a lovely, clever girl, is the only child in her family. She was narrow-minded and strong-willed. At home, she would not share anything with anybody. Her mother realized how spoiled her daughter was.

One day Huang Mai's teacher asked her to share toy blocks with another child. The teacher said to the class, "Huang Mai has grown up. She is now an elder sister who would share her toys with younger brother Sheng Gang, wouldn't she?" Huang Mai blushed. Reluctantly, she gave half of the blocks to Sheng Gang. But when Sheng Gang said, "Thank you, elder sister," she replied with a smile, "Don't mention it." While playing games, Huang Mai was often made to act as the elder sister or "little mother" in charge of other kids.

He Shuwen pointed out that the only child cannot be considered selfish if he or she is simply prone to choose the biggest fruits or the best candies. That is simply because they are pampered by their elders, who are more than willing to offer them the good things.

On the other hand, Jing Qicheng, professor of child psychology at the Institute of Psychology of the Academy of Sciences of China, says, "Generally speaking, the only child is more developed in intelligence, imagination, language ability, imitation power and originality. To cope with the need for better education for the only child, our institute is conducting investigations on intelligence and social development related to the question of the only son or daughter."

Chinese anthropologists predict that changes in the

traditional family structure will be another result of family planning. In a generation or two, they point out, most Chinese children will have no brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts or cousins. Husband and wife, both from one-child families, would have to support not only their one child, but parents on both sides and perhaps their grandparents as well.

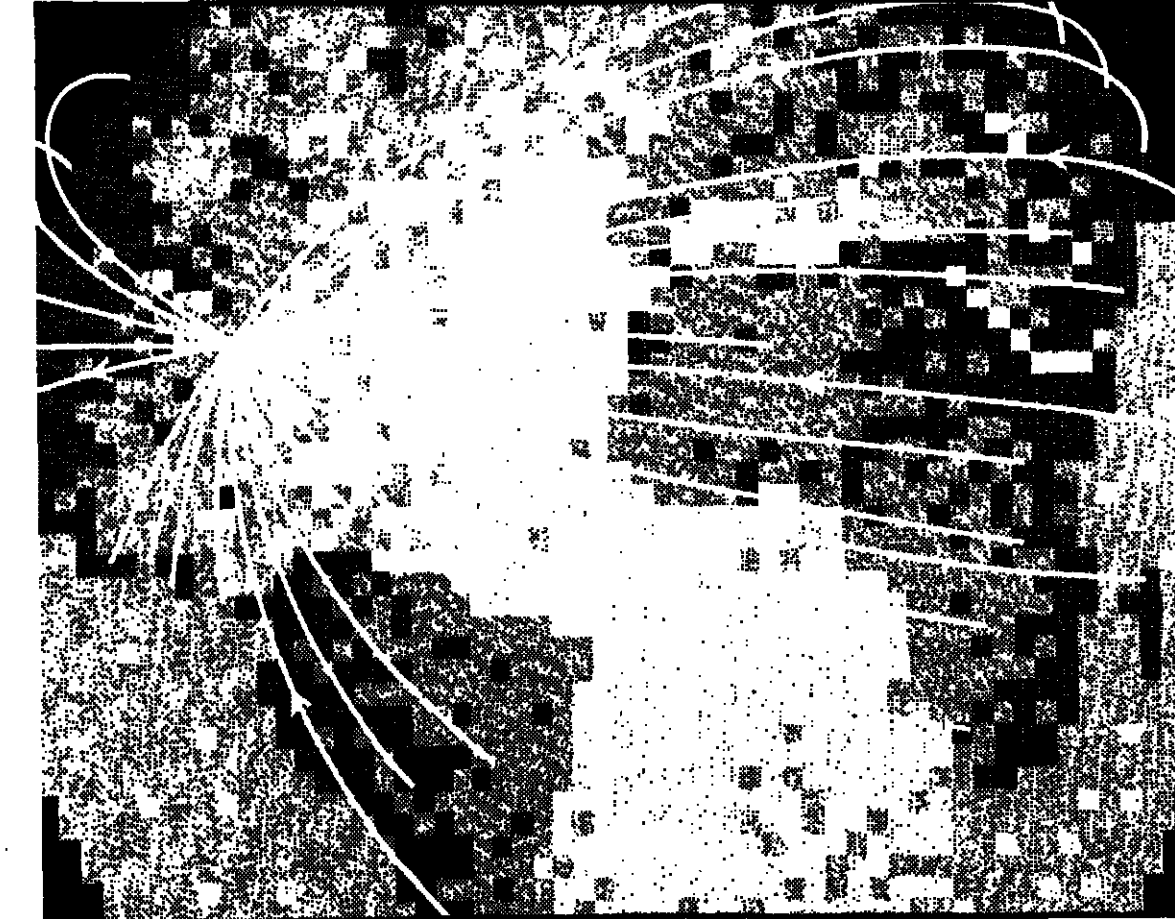
Yi Shui is a staff writer for China Features, an official agency.

Children in the Beijing Sanjiaosi Kindergarten gain some self-sufficiency by learning how to dress their dolls.



We can help you find potential U.S. investors through our Opportunity Bank. That's:

THE OPIC OPPORTUNITY



The Opportunity Bank, a service of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, is a computerized system designed to help foreign firms identify

potential U.S. partners for investment opportunities in the developing world.

Just register a profile of your specific business interests, type of investment sought and your country and area of interest. Although we do not independently investigate potential investors or projects—you can, for a nominal fee, request a potential "match."

The Opportunity Bank will be fully operational by late summer. But it already contains listings of over 4,000 U.S. companies and 1,000 projects in the developing world.

For more information tele: Daniel W. Riordan or Paul D. Barnett at OPIC WSH 89-2310, or write them at OPIC, 1129 20th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20527.

OPIC

OPIC. A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY.

© 1983 OPIC INC. WASH., D.C.

Speak German like a Diplomat!

What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? *Foreign service personnel*, that's who.

Now you can learn to speak German with the same materials used by the U.S. State Department — the Foreign Service Institute's *Programmed Introduction to German*.

The FSI spent thousands of dollars and many years developing these materials for use by members of the United States diplomatic corps. Today people in all walks of life who need to learn to speak a foreign language are turning to this outstanding audio program.

The FSI's German Course is by far the most effective way to learn German at your own convenience and pace. It consists of a series of cassettes, recorded by native German speakers, and accompanying textbook. You simply follow the spoken and written instructions, listening and learning. By the end of the course you find yourself learning and speaking entirely in German!

This course turns your cassette player into a "teaching machine." With its unique "programmed" learning method, you set your own pace — testing yourself, correcting errors, reinforcing accurate responses.

AUDIO-FORUM®

This Programmed Course comes in two volumes, each shipped in a handsome library binder. Order either, or save 10% by ordering both:

- Volume I. Programmed Introduction to German, 10 cassettes (13 hr.), and 647-p. text, \$125.
- Volume II. Basic Course Continued, 8 cassettes (8 hr.), and 179-p. text, \$110.

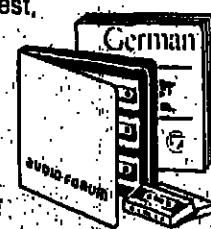
Overseas shipment by airmail only. Add \$24 for Vol. 1, \$20 for Vol. 2, \$44 for both.

TO ORDER, JUST CLIP THIS AD and mail with your name and address, and a check or money order. Or, charge to your credit card (American Express, VISA, MasterCard, Diners Club) by enclosing card number, expiration date, and your signature.

The Foreign Service Institute's German course is unconditionally guaranteed. Try it for three weeks. If you're not convinced it's the fastest, easiest, most painless way to learn German, return it and we'll refund every penny you paid. Order today!

112 courses in 35 other languages also available. Write us for free catalog. Our 12th year.

Audio Forum, Suite P-34
145 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017
(212) 753-1783



STUDY IN SWITZERLAND

At a credentialed boarding school:

- British and American university preparation
- Excellent facilities & staffing
- Labs/Computer/Languages (including EPL)
- Sports/Cultural excursions

Summer school courses in languages during June, July & August

Write for details to:
MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CH-1820 Montreux.

Tel: 021/63 53 41 Telex: 453 267 ROSA CH

Harvard this summer



Harvard Summer School, the nation's oldest summer session, offers upon enrollment in nearly 250 day and evening courses and pre-professional programs in more than 40 liberal arts fields. The diverse curriculum includes courses appropriate for fulfilling undergraduate and graduate college degree requirements, as well as programs designed for career and professional development. The international student body has access to the University's outstanding libraries, museums, athletic facilities, and cultural activities, with the additional benefits of Cambridge and nearby Boston. Housing is available in Harvard's historic residences.

Offerings include intensive foreign language courses, pre-medical, pre-law, business and computer science courses, and graduate level courses in education and management. We feature a college-level program for secondary school juniors and seniors, a health professions program, a summer institute in Ukrainian studies, the Dance Center, plus programs in drama, expository and creative writing, and English as a Second Language.

For further information, return the coupon below or call: (617) 495-2021. Information: (617) 495-2494. 24-hour catalogue request line.

Academic Calendar: June 25 — August 17, 1984

Please send a Harvard Summer School catalogue and application for:

- Arts & Sciences — Secondary School Students Program
- English as a Second Language — Health Professions Program
- Drama — Writing — Dance Center

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Harvard Summer School
20 Garden Street, Dept. 237
Cambridge, MA 02138

A GLOBAL APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT TRAINING
THE ARTHUR D. LITTLE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION INSTITUTEStrategic Planning and Management
for Agribusiness
April 23, 1984 - June 1, 1984

Six-week program for agribusiness and public sector managers. Program includes:

- forecasting supply and demand through the year 2000
- technological developments
- competing in the international marketplace

Strategic Planning and Management of
Human Resources
July 16, 1984 - August 24, 1984

Six-week program for personnel or industrial relations specialists, general managers who must integrate the management of human resources with the strategic plans of their organization and consultants. Program includes:

- acquisition and development of human resources
- improvement of productivity
- computer applications to human resource management

Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute, Inc. (MEL) is the one place where career-oriented men and women from all over the world receive practical training to prepare for increased responsibility in business and government.

For complete information on any of the MEL programs including the eleven-month Master of Science in Management degree program write or telex:

Admissions Coordinator
Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute
35/114 Acorn Park
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140 U.S.A.
Telex No. 821436

Arthur D. Little Management Education Institute, Inc., is a subsidiary of Arthur D. Little, Inc., the international research, engineering and management consulting firm.

A ONE YEAR MBA IN

INDUSTRIALIZATION STRATEGIES
FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND THEIR
MANAGERIAL
IMPLICATIONS
STARTING JULY 1984

Concentration Areas:

- Industrial Policy and Strategy
- Enterprise Strategic Design
- Managerial Control
- Behavioural Implications of the Strategic Implementation

The programme is offered by R.V.B., a recognized institute in managerial capability development for the developing world.

R.V.B. is linked to the Delft University of Technology and has more than 30 years of experience in management development.

For further information please write to:

Ir. R. Samson,
Head, MBA-Department
R.V.B., P.O. Box 143
2600 AC DELFT
THE NETHERLANDS



London
Business
School

founded in 1965 as a centre of excellence for management studies to provide:

A wide range of Executive Programmes
A full-time and part-time Master's Programme
Short specialist courses

For further details contact:

Mimi Kirke-Smith, London Business School,
Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

Please quote WPI

PUBLIC MANAGERS earn a
POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA
or a MASTER'S DEGREE
at a leading State university in the U.S.
in the beautiful New England region.

IPS International of the University of Connecticut offers postgraduate certificate and diploma programs for mid-career public managers who wish to increase their managerial capacities and improve the potential for advancement to the highest posts.

Programs are available in:

- Computers in Management and Development
- Energy Project Management and Analysis
- Financial Management
- Fundamentals of Management
- Local Development Administration
- Management Analysis and Computer Applications
- Performance Auditing
- Personnel Management
- Project Management

• Systematic Design and Management of Training

An IPS International program can also be the first part of a development oriented program that leads to a master's degree in public affairs, education, social work or business administration.

If you are

a middle or senior level manager

in a public organization

with a good bachelor's degree

and are interested in gaining a qualification from a leading University

in the U.S.

Write for further details to:

The Director, IPS International
Institute of Public Service
University of Connecticut
1380 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, CT 06105 U.S.A.

Telex: HQHFD 643067

BANKING & INVESTMENT representatives wanted. Good commissions, 100% WP, 73 New Bond Street, London W1, England.

CHAMBERLAIN SUMMER PROGRAMS

New England Adventure
29 Plymouth Street
Middleboro, MA 02346
(617) 947-7825

Chamberlain Frontier Challenge
247 Main Street
Lisbon, NH 03585
(603) 638-6233

Join in the adventure and excitement of expeditions through the New England mountains, forests, and coastal waterways. Small groups leave the base camp in teams embarking upon each expedition with the goal of earning the most points toward winning the Chamberlain Challenge.

Write or call for more information.

FRIENDSHIP

A summer of fun
with youths from
around the world

ARTS - MUSIC - VIDEO
HALL RADIO - COMPUTERS
SPORTS - ROYAL COAST
LANGUAGES - JAPANESE
SPANISH & ENGLISH
CULTURAL EVENTS

100 Youth
50 Staff
over 100
Activities

LEGACY
International
Youth Program

June 20-Aug. 12
Ages 18-35

1141 W. GLENN ROAD, ARLINGTON VA 22204 USA
703 522-1107

Asian-American friendship is our specialty. Interested? Write Asian Exchange, Box 1021WP, Honolulu, Hawaii 96721

MAKE PENPALS WORLDWIDE
Get 50 photos/full details free!
UNIVERSAL CLUB—Box 7088—
2000 Hamburg 19 GERMANY

US TAX RETURNS

Expertly prepared for aliens and expatriates by former IRS agent with 12 years experience.
Write to: M. Rothschild, 3043 First Ave., San Diego, CA 92103, USA for information.

INTERNATIONAL
ESCORT SERVICE

NEW YORK
CALIFORNIA
and other U.S. cities
212-765-7896 212-765-7754
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019

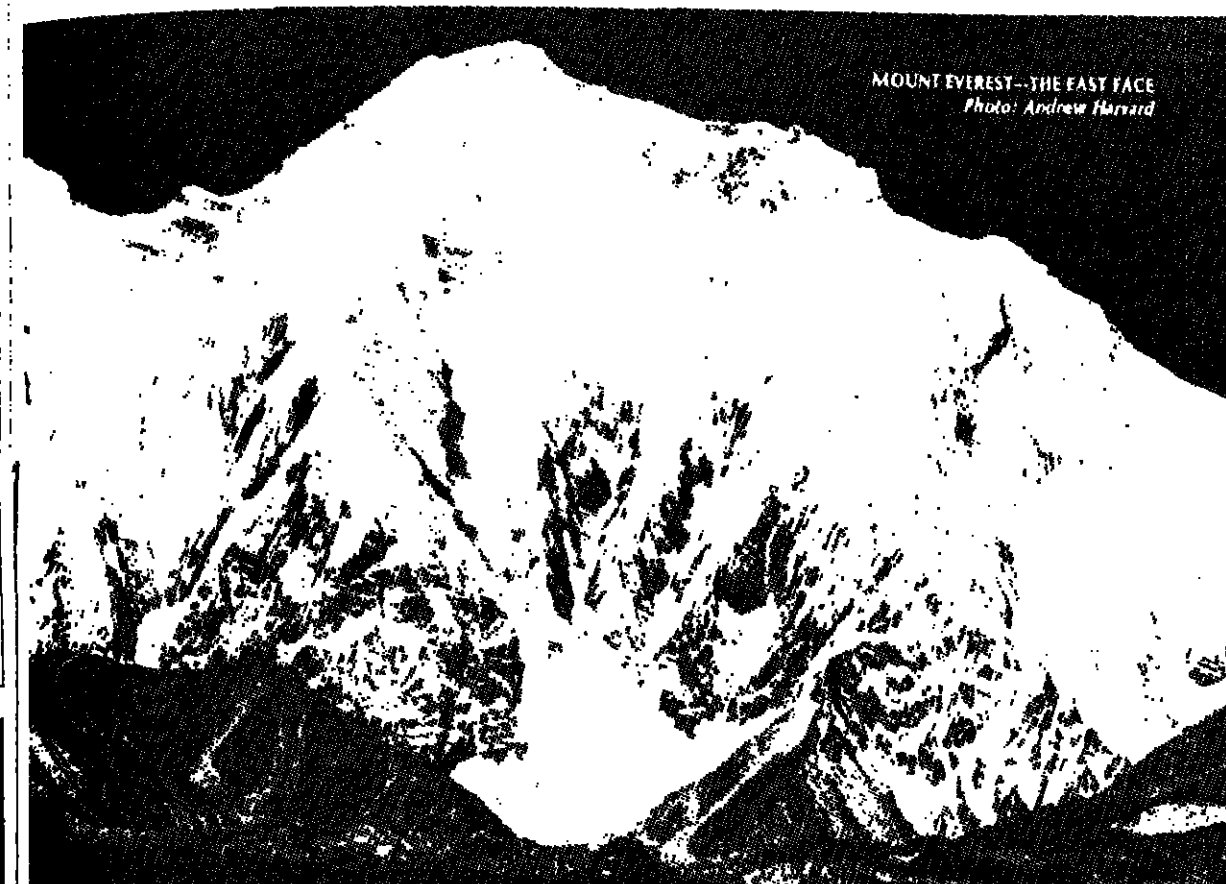
CHICAGO
312-861-0465
PARIS
and other European cities
as well as other
international countries

Call New York telephone
number
Multilingual escorts available to travel
anywhere nationally or internationally.

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND
BUSINESS CHECKS ACCEPTED

This award-winning service has been
featured on the top 10 most useful
Escort Service by US & International
news media including radio and TV.
Limousine and airport pickup is available.

Mountains, coffins and birds



MOUNT EVEREST—THE EAST FACE
Photo: Andrew Harold

It was an apparently routine Friday night cocktail party in a pleasant townhouse of San Francisco, peopled by an athletic-looking group of middle-aged men and women consuming wine and lasagna.

But beyond the food, drink and small talk, there was special excitement learning that three of the twenty-old people present had been, only weeks before, moving step by painful and precarious step in the high Himalayas to the 29,028-foot summit of Mount Everest. The three were part of a team that had scaled Mount Everest in October; the only team ever to attempt and successfully climb the eastern Kangshung face, and they did it without the use of sherpas, the high altitude porters.

It was then, in the context of cocktail party small talk, that the tale of the latest and most daring climbing feat emerged.

A bit of history first. There have been 33 successful ascensions of the highest mountain in the world since Sir Edmund Hillary's climb in 1953. A total of 156 people, including a few return visitors, have actually stood atop the peak. Most climb the southern route from Nepal, or the western face from Tibet, both "routine" routes. There had been only one attempt to climb the eastern face before this record-breaking success.

The east, or Kangshung, face rises from 17,500 to 29,000 feet, the first 6,000 feet of which make up the Lowe headwall, a vertical rock buttress. In 1981, the same American team climbed to the top of the buttress, to 23,000 feet, and descended without tackling the snow and ice fields above. In 1983 they returned, this time to scale it with equipment for the upper ascent. It is here where American ingenuity and the non-climber of the team come in.

John Boyle, 48 years old, and a man who had dropped out of the proverbial "fast track" of executive banking with Crocker National Bank, was recuperating from a collapsed lung when he encountered expedition leader Jim Morrissey.

Boyle, an engineer by training, heard the problems of the face that Morrissey described and began to draw up a design for a high-line tram system for hauling equipment up the 6,000 vertical feet. Dreaming led to planning and eventually to the mountain itself where last October, John Boyle set foot on Mount Everest.

"It was 13 mountain climbers and me as the caboose. It's by far the biggest and most important thing I have ever done, being on that mountain, being a participant, not a spectator, with your life in the balance," he says. And he was anything but a spectator. Never had such a tram system been constructed on site, on the mountain, and Boyle climbed with the rest of the expedition to the face at 17,500 feet and began tapping, rigging and erecting his device. He went no higher, but the rig worked and the others climbed on.

There were a lot of firsts on this climb. It was the first time any team had successfully reconnoitered and climbed the east face. It was done without the assistance

of sherpas or porters. And George Lowe, for whom the vertical rock overhang at the bottom of the east face was named, set a record time: he climbed from 26,000 to 29,000 and down again to 21,500 in 12 hours!

On October 8, the first two made it to the summit and two more joined them the next day. There were other teams climbing at the time—a Spanish, an American and a French team on the more routine west ridge approach, and two Japanese teams on the southern route. In fact, on October 8, a Japanese team made it to the summit ridge. The teams met. But two of the Japanese leaders and a sherpa fell and perished on the descent.

The Americans had their own close call. Jay Cassell, one who made it up the second day, was a relative novice. He and his partner, both carrying oxygen for the final day, spent 13 hours on the final assault, much longer than expected. Cassell ran out of oxygen and the two made the dangerous decision to rope themselves together and descend. Finally, well after dark, and in a sudden white-out, they stumbled on a tent that had been left unoccupied.

The close call, and the then unconfirmed belief that the Japanese climbers had perished, caused them to decide that discretion was the better part of valor and to abandon further attempts.

The expedition took three years of preparation, beginning with the first reconnaissance in 1980 and a half million dollars—US\$300,000 in cash and \$200,000 in donated equipment. It will soon join the roll call of prize adventures, recorded on film and documented in a story in the National Geographic magazine.

But for Jay Cassell at least, a matter-of-fact sort who carried the popular novels Shogun and Shibusen with him, it is the particular memories and the human ingredients that stick. "Most climbs have real people problems. It's the combination of stress and dependency and competition," he remarked. "The very nature of a climb is that everyone doesn't make it to the summit. But you don't want to carry your load and endanger your life for the other fellow to get the glory. As it turned out, this broke fine for us. The process of who would go on was almost self-selection and we had a minimum of people problems."

Speaking slowly
of inventions

The February 10 anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Edison, America's most famous inventor, has prompted a small flurry of reminders about the role of invention and inventors.

Two of these reminders, a do-it-yourself day at Boston's Museum of Science and a New York exhibition of nineteenth-century patents that didn't work, prompt the realization that invention American-style has truly changed.

As commentator Rod McLeish on National Public Radio pointed out, inventions have moved from the genius of the individual to the due diligence of a group. They are today typically committee jobs at ubiquitous research institutes maintained by big companies and corporations to try to keep ahead of the game. They have lost their glamour, their charisma, their whacky individualism and their overall sense of amazement in the modern pressure to be "state of the art."

But the exhibition in New York showed how it once was. It was filled with the bric-a-brac of different inventions that were proposed but didn't take, such as a collapsible rocking chair.

Some of the inventions were proposed by the then not famous. There was a detailed drawing and proposal submitted by a young man from the Middle West, for instance, by the name of Abraham Lincoln. He had invented a system for floating Mississippi River barges off of sand banks.

Others were of the more spiritual variety, such as one called a "life saving coffin." It was a coffin with a lever inside enabling the deceased, if not deceased, to open the lid and get out. It also had a breathing aperture so he would not suffocate before operating the lever. It wasn't life after death, but life during! Oh, for nineteenth-century thinking.

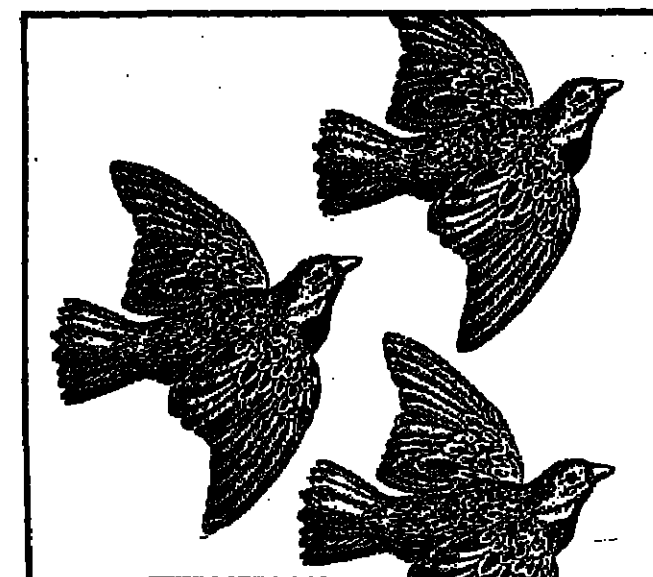
Space victim

A bittersweet environmental story is surfacing in the state of Florida. The tale involves a small and unglamorous species of brown sparrow, the dusky, that used to live happily in a swamp area of Florida and is on the very edge of extinction today because of the commotion, clearing and environmental changes associated with the US space program nearby at Cape Kennedy.

This story has been going on for some time. The US federal government has spent about \$5 million and earmarked 60,000 acres for the preservation of this nondescript little sparrow. But the game is up. There are now four sparrows left, all in captivity and under very tender care and, alas, all male.

The feds, however, have determined that half a dusky is better than none at all and are determined to breed the remaining males with the closest species they can find.

It may or may not work. Breeding season is close at hand. But the dilemma itself, the eleventh-hour campaign



paign and the biological compromises have all occasioned fierce fights in environmental circles. The battle of the dusky has become, among the cognoscenti, the battle for ourselves.

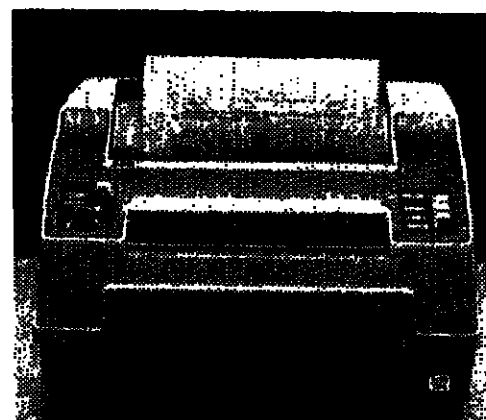
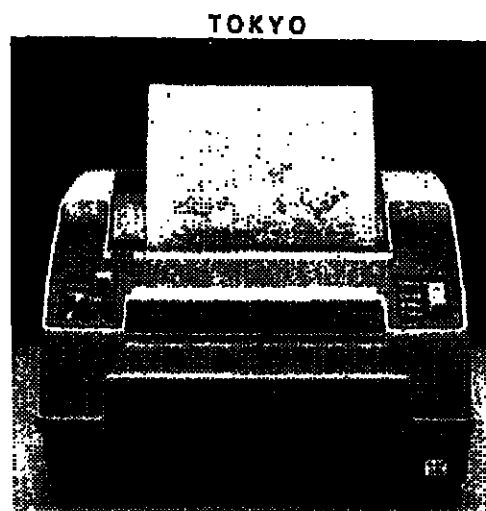
The Miami Herald devoted a Sunday magazine essay by columnist Gene Weingarten to the dusky story. The piece ended as follows:

"The dusky seaside sparrow will soon be no more, once the last of the four remaining males of this particular subspecies dies. It will be gone from the Earth, never to return. Scientists cannot completely rebuild it. That is the unforgiving nature of nature, which does not afford us a second chance to undam a dam, undust a crop, rethink a social program, and thus reclaim a being. Like a great painting defaced by vandals, it can never be restored just as it was.

"How uncomfortable a notion to be pondered by the world's most endangered being, the unmelodic, unpretty species that spends most of its time making the world more comfortable for itself, the one that is threatened by the most terrible technology of all."

This isn't an endorsement of the writer's analogy, so much as an acknowledgement. For my part, I might consider the life-saving coffin mentioned above.

THE AT&T INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS NETWORK: IT COSTS LESS TO SEND YOUR FACTS BY FAX.



SAN FRANCISCO

An exact copy of the original.
That's fax.
And fax is the only system
that can transmit blueprints,

legal documents, and signed contracts anywhere in the U.S. This unique ability makes fax one of the most exciting electronic mail technologies available today.

All you need is a telephone and a facsimile machine. And in as little as 25 seconds, an exact duplicate arrives at its destination in the U.S.

With fax, faster is cheaper. And different machines have different capabilities, different speeds.

With the AT&T Network, you can transmit up to 400 words on a 1-minute call.

Most telex machines transmit at a standard 66 words per minute.

Any fax machine can match that rate.

And most beat it easily.

With some fax machines you don't even have to be there.

They can be

programmed to transmit during reduced rate periods.

Telex has no daily reduced rate periods.

Since fax is a copy of the original, you don't need a typist. No special operators.

And since there's no retyping, no redoing of any kind, fax is free of transcription errors.

So if your U.S. customer or business associate needs your shipping document, a blueprint, a legal document, a sales graph or a signed contract in a hurry, you can fax it to him on the spot.

Transmitting facts with fax. Another cost-effective service for your business from the AT&T International Business Network. International service to and from continental U.S.



El Nimer works in daring colour

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to The Star

AYYAD EL NIMER's painting exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery this week is one of self-expression. His work is a combination of many different techniques and materials. He has associated lithograph prints with oil and

acrylic paints in a most original way and has created beautiful images of a simple, tranquil life through the contrasting mixtures of abstract and realist work.

Most notable about El Nimer's work is the selection and intensity of his colours. The basic colours of the spectrum as well

as their varying shades are employed without limitation in his paintings. His use of purple, green, yellow, blue, and fuchsia are daring and imaginative. The brightness of some colours almost require you to squint your eyes, and yet El Nimer does not restrict himself to colour brilliance to capture the eye's attention. He also goes on to cool down the colours to quiet, soft pastels.

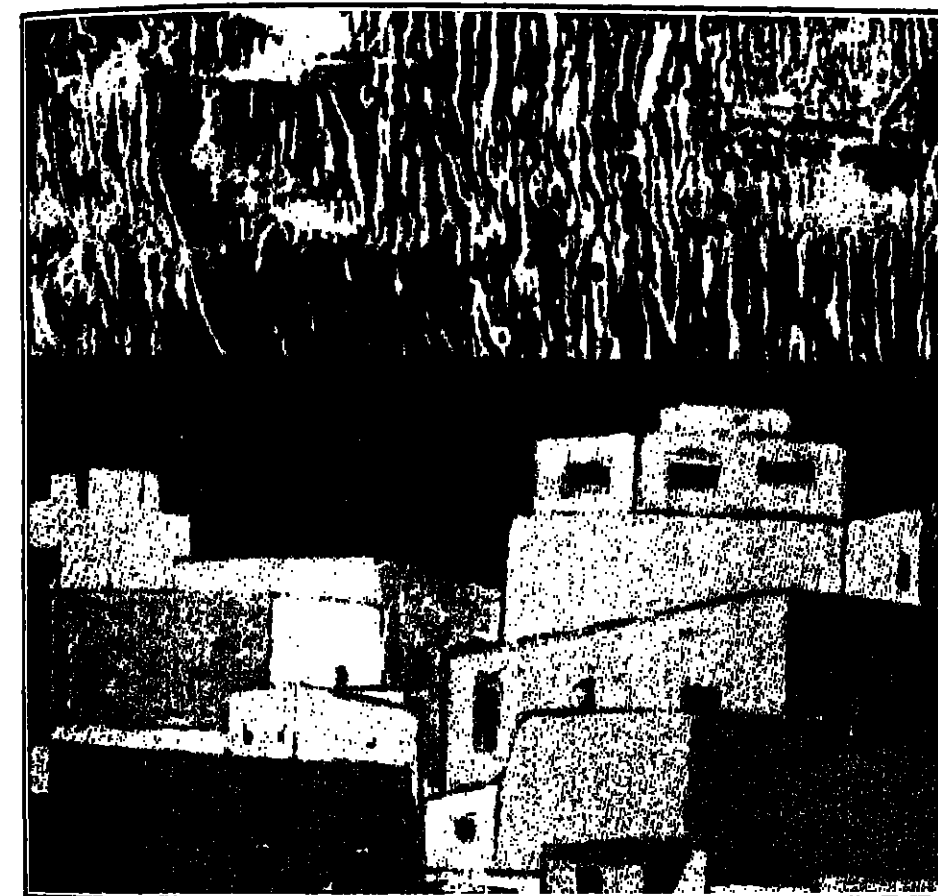
Animals and buildings are the most prominent subjects in his paintings, but he has also experimented extensively with still lifes of flowers. His works have very subtle Arabic themes to them but nothing overpowers the viewer.

Of the many paintings on show, all of which are untitled, four deserve special recognition.

One is of a quiet village man on his donkey. The striking background calls out that he has his wares for sale. Another interestingly illustrates a reverse in nature with a horse grazing on purple grass while the sky is green. In the third a pastel coloured town stands mute against its deep dark sky.

The fourth is the only painting with an Islamic influence and it is absolutely enchanting. El Nimer has combined a lithographic print with a picture of a seated worshipper. He uses an abundance of white and soft hues to create the image of tranquility between man and God.

El Nimer holds a degree in Fine Arts from the University of Cairo. However more important than a formal education in art is what the artist teaches himself. This well-read artist has not found it necessary to travel to supplement his knowledge and develop his style as so many other artists have done. His work is an illustration of his own language and self-inspiration. Art itself has affected him as a person, but he says his art has not been influenced by a particular artist or style. The exhibition continues until 1 April and is well worth a visit. Prices range from JD 400 to JD 650.



El Nimer has produced beautiful images of tranquil life

Noble: all change

THE builders have been hard at work inside the Royal Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford these recent weeks, stripping the stage area back to its bare brick walls.

The accumulated refinements of successive years when Trevor Nunn and Terry Hands were installing their shows have been torn out along with stage-side seats and management boxes.

"We are going back to the original proscenium arch and we are going to have the widest stage yet seen at Stratford," said Adrian Noble, with undisguised glee.

The young lions of the RSC have the bit firmly between their teeth as a new generation of directors takes over, and at its head is 33-year-old Mr. Noble.

He is the whiskily bearded undertaker's son from Sussex who provided King Lear and A Doll's House at the Barbican last year and who is seen by many as the natural successor to Trevor Nunn.

He is an intense and energetic figure who talks in fast-flowing volumes of deeply thought-out theatrical philosophy and whose only diversion from drama is an occasional day at the races.

Mr. Noble opens Stratford's new season in a fortnight with his production of Henry V with young actor Kenneth Branagh as Hal. The other young bloods who are measuring themselves against the major Shakespeare plays are Bill Alexander

with Richard III (Anthony Sher) and Ron Daniels with Hamlet (Roger Rees).

Noble: "It is time a new generation re-examined these great plays with new actors and designers to find out how we as individuals and the RSC as a company are developing — and Trevor and Terry agree this is what must be done."

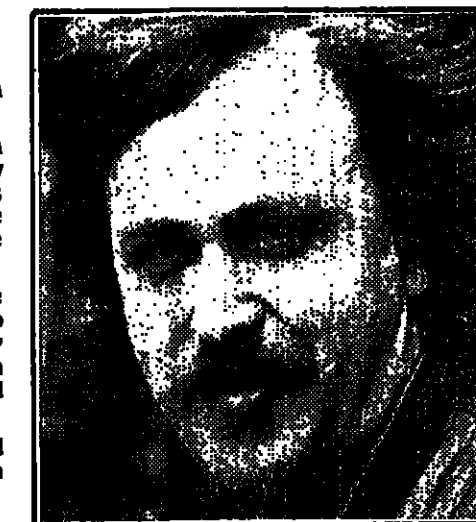
He is shuttling between London, where the Henry V is rehearsing until moving to Stratford, and Newcastle where recently he put on two of Stratford's shows from last summer, Measure for Measure and The Comedy of Errors.

The two latter productions then head south to open the Barbican season in April.

Noble's commitment to the RSC is total, though he expects to work away from the company occasionally and is keen to renew his association with opera, which started last year with a Don Giovanni for Kent Opera.

He admits he is hungry to get to grips with all the great Shakespeare plays, sooner rather than later but sees a special reason for producing Henry V now.

"It is the first time we have had a chance to look at this play since the country was last at war, in the Falklands. That was regarded as a patriotic war and the



Adrian Noble: a new generation

play is about the invasion of sovereign territory.

"I don't want to make it an anti-Falklands piece — I'd write an article if I wanted to make that sort of point — but the day the Falklands crisis started was the day we all dropped our political pants and it was appalling."

(London Express Service)

arts



The lines ensemble

Chamber group from Germany

THIS week brings us one of our all too rare opportunities to hear live Chamber music when the Linos Ensemble from Germany gives a recital at the Royal Cultural Centre.

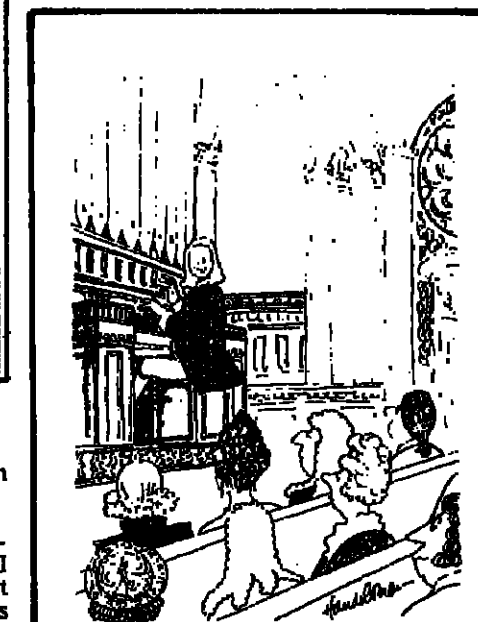
The Linos Ensemble have been together since 1977 and is composed of young musicians who have gained notable success in national and international music competitions.

The name Linos is derived from Greek mythology and is the name of a minor deity who enjoyed singing. He and Orpheus are considered to be the founders of Greek music. The name Linos was chosen to signify the wide variety of music played by the group.

At home the members play as concert masters and soloists in symphony orchestras throughout Germany.

Once a year they do an overseas tour and have performed in Spain, Italy, China and South East Asia.

The Linos Ensemble will perform at the RCC on Saturday 31 March at 8.00 pm. Proceeds from the concert will benefit deserving Jordanian students sponsored by the Beirut University Alumni Club.



"And now a little thing of my own which, for lack of a better name, I call 'Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.'"

TURKISH RESTAURANT
Come and taste our
* Shish Kabab
* Adana Kabab
* Döner Kabab
* Fresh Fish
Together with a wide variety of
Turkish mezes and other delicious dishes.
6th Circle, Jabal Amman
opp. San Rock Hotel
For Reservations Call 816880

THE AMBASSADOR
One of the best hotels in Amman
Tel: 665161/62/63
Ext. 23

When in Amman, don't miss the
Fresh Fish from the Gulf
European Cuisine
Oriental Delicacies
Amman Street, Aqaba Tel: 5505

All eyes on the bricks and mortar

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

JUST how relevant is an exhibition on modern American architecture to the architectural trends and problems of Jordan? This was the theme that initiated a panel discussion held in conjunction with a five-day exhibition on "American Architecture: Tradition and Innovation" at the University of Jordan's Engineering Faculty recently.

The five panelists were Dr. Laila Bustami of Yarmouk University, Dr. Taleb Rifa'i of the University of Jordan, Dr. Farid Habib of Habib and Associates, Ralf Montgomery of Jafar Toukan and Partners and Farouk Yaghmour, the architectural representative of the Engineering Syndicate.

They, and their large and enthusiastic audience, clearly found the exhibition relevant. This was, they said, because it concentrated on the small urban and rural buildings of six regions of America, rather than on the "shiny buildings of American monuments and skyscrapers" that many expected to see.

The panelists began the discussion by agreeing that there is a strong relationship between the Jordanian architecture of today and the American architecture on display at the exhibition.

They felt that because America is the foremost representative of rapid technological development and change other countries can learn from American experience

in both its good and bad aspects. It is high time that architects in Jordan benefited from this experience, according to the panelists, because Jordan, like all Middle Eastern countries, is now going through what America has been through during the past decades, although at a different pace.

Human factor

The audience was keen to clarify certain issues including the definition of architecture, its nature and what it should be, the effects of rapid development on the outcomes of architectural work, and whether it would be more suitable to study modern man and his needs before embarking on architectural construction.

It was generally agreed that the human factor must come first as the interaction between architecture and society is a matter that cannot be overlooked. As Dr. Rifa'i put it, architecture is not an individual creative art as much as it is a social art. The architecture that is preserved in history books is the kind that has served its purpose. It has met the needs of a certain people during a certain period of time at a specific place on the face of this globe.

Mr. Habib raised the matter of reversing the study process of archaeologists, who, when carrying out studies on our ancestors, look first into the way their buildings were constructed and the tools they used so as to get an idea of the development they reached to during a specific period of time. Dr. Habib suggested that we should study modern man objectively, acknowledge his needs, and then



American architecture: different society, common problems

build accordingly to the information obtained. Architecture should never be used as a fashion that is picked up here and there.

Dr. Bustami attributed the tendency to copy the architect from other countries, whose the culture is quite different, to the effects of the rapid changes our society is undergoing which leave people not really knowing what they want.

It seemed that the hour and half set as the appropriate period of time for the discussion was not enough. There were several members of the audience who did not get the chance to ask their questions or voice their opinions. Perhaps they will get another chance as all participants agreed that more discussions such as last week's would be constructive and worthwhile.

Tracing the human dimension of housing

By Pam Dougherty
Star Staff Writer

THE FRENCH Cultural Centre has joined its colleagues in the architecture game this week, with a small but thought-provoking exhibition which takes an anthropological approach to the subject of houses.

The exhibition, "Les Maisons Limousines Origines a Nos Jours", was put together by the Societe d'Ethnographie du Limousin et de la Marche as a contribution to the French "Année du Patrimoine" in 1980.

The society set out to study the evolution of housing in the Limousin region of Southwest France from the earliest times and to understand it in its social, economic, physical and historical context.

The exhibition's organizers say one cannot understand the evolution of housing types outside the social structure of an area; and this, in turn, varies with the technological and economic structure.

"Architecture is, in the last analysis," they say, "a product of socio-economic relations written in cultural forms."

The exhibition tackles several themes including the archaeological evidence for the earliest settlements in the Limousine region, building materials and techniques through the centuries, housing types and regional variations, habitat and ideology and the vexatious question of conservation and innovation.

Appropriate

As economic and social change has continued, the functions of houses have changed. Work and home have become increasingly separate. In towns the town centre has developed as an area of purely economic activity and houses have moved to the periphery.

The same process has occurred in rural areas as more and more jobs have become mechanized or have been appropriated by factories, and the number of farm workers has declined. Peasant housing has

been increasingly appropriated by city people wanting weekend and holiday homes.

But the exhibition asks, is it suitable to conserve in an old house a design and an aspect created and maintained by other social structures to satisfy other needs?

On the other hand it points out that much renovation has been done, especially in the 1950s, without sufficient regard for either aesthetic or architectural considerations. There are many unfortunate examples of ugly alterations made in conformity with rigid ideas about the need for hygiene, light etc. The same benefits could have been achieved without destroying the architectural integrity of an old building.

Challenge

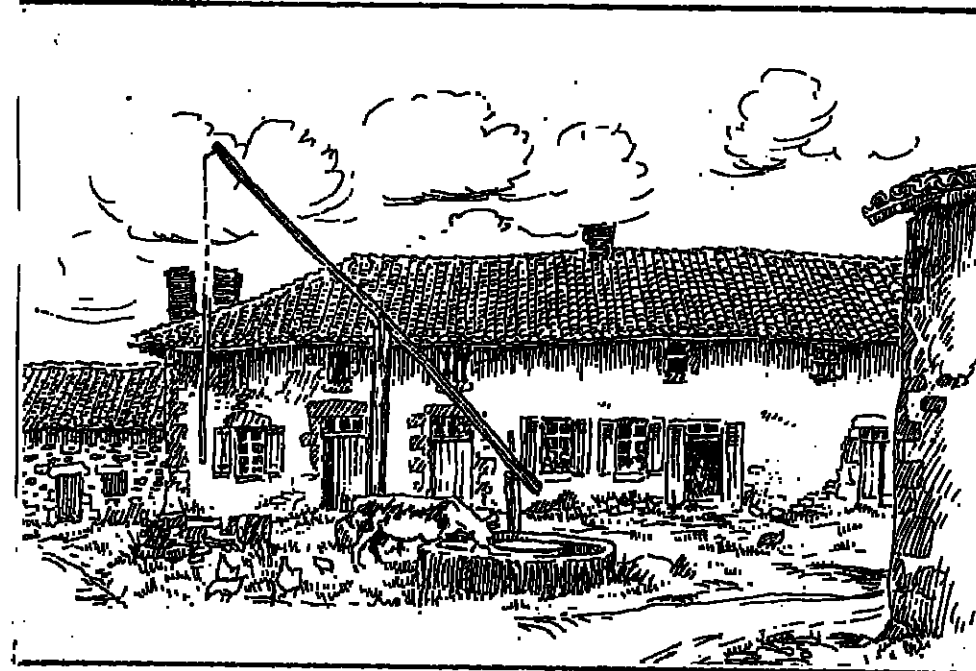
Another interesting point is made on the issue of adapting traditional designs for modern houses. As they say, "the notion of the traditional house is purely subjective, and belongs in a system of values that man establishes to situate his identity in time."

"We place under the heading of ('traditional') house a prestigious 15th century house built with the most sophisticated techniques of the time, and peasant houses of the 18th to 20th centuries."

The exhibition emphasizes that the traditional house of Limousin is not, and never has been, static. Material, size, shape etc. have evolved under the influence of a multitude of social, economic and cultural variations.

The Limousine houses of today are a combination of forms, techniques and materials which express in their diversity, the social relations and a way of life belonging to a particular territory.

The perspective of the exhibition is invaluable to anyone involved in trying to develop new physical and social structures in harmony with the old. It is unfortunate that the written material accompanying the excellent photographs was only in French, as this must have limited the appeal for an otherwise excellent project.



Farmhouse of Limousin

The Italians look ahead

By Ersilia Moreno
Special to The Star

THE DISPLAY of contemporary Italian Architecture, sponsored by the Italian Embassy, at the Faculty of Architecture and Technology at the University of Jordan this week is yet another look at the endless possibilities of the architectural world.

The sketches, plans, and photographs are an introduction to world wide projects and designs by the innovative and creative Italian architects of our time. This time the viewer has the opportunity to explore futuristic ideas that may be a bit difficult to comprehend with all of their complexity.

An architect is an artist. Therefore considerable attention must be given to the material and cultural motivations behind his professional experiences. In this day of mass consumption of land the architect must show considerable sensitivity towards the new working dimensions and the new problems that have arisen. Perhaps if you could meet the artist you might discover what really motivates his creativity.

Architects from Studio Nervi designed the modern Norfolk Convention Centre in the United States as a single, round structure with a sort of "tent" draped over the top and staked to the ground. It gives the viewer a true feeling of immobility and security.

Luigi Pellegrin goes a step beyond modernity with tubular homes consisting of one all-purpose room for small families. Now not all of his fellow Italians might find living in a manhole shaped home pleasurable, but it certainly is a very interesting and original idea.

Vittorio De Feo's circular library and cultural centre in Nocera, Italy are beautiful structures that express a feeling of continuity with the past and have no beginning or end.

Most striking of all are Aldo Loris Rossi's surrealist sketches of a space age city in Europe. The angular, spiny buildings that are seemingly suspended from mid-air make you yearn for the idea to become a reality.

The exhibition is currently on tour in the Middle East under the patronage of the Italian Foreign Ministry and closes here in Amman Thursday 29 April.



Photographs of nature are one of his delights

All the worlds a photograph

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

"PHOTOGRAPHY is an art, just like any other art, and it requires skill and talent," says dentist Radwan Musannat. However Dr. Musannat is not very optimistic about the photography scene in Jordan. He is a member of Jordan's amateur photographer's club and has participated in three group exhibitions.

But, he says, "It is not worth it, the Jordanian people are not really ready for photographic art. In our three exhibitions we hardly covered our expenses. I think the public is more interested in paintings than photography as painting is more the 'in fashion' these days."

For Dr. Musannat, photography is just a hobby and not a source of income and indeed it costs him a considerable amount of his monthly income. "I have to rely on the photographic laboratories available here," he says and often I have my negatives developed more than once to get the print I want, and this turns to be a costly procedure. The photographers here are hoping that they will be able to set up their own laboratories to solve

Dr. Musannat's artistic talent originally showed in the drawing and painting he did as a small boy. "As a small boy I always liked to draw and paint but learned to have a camera so I could take photographs of natural scenes that appealed to me, as I loved nature, in all its aspects." Unfortunately, little Radwan could not afford to buy his dream camera, so he had to manage with what he had, his pen and paper.

After he graduated as a dentist and started practising in 1965 he bought his first, very primitive camera, (which he has kept until now). A couple of years later, he was given another camera as a gift. It was better than his first one but was still fully automatic camera, and he felt that it was doing most of the work and the end result was not what he wanted anyway.

By 1975, his finances had improved and he was able to buy his first expensive professional camera. During this time he read many photography books and magazines, and was spending most of his free time in developing his hobby. Soon his latest camera, did not satisfy his photographic needs, so he bought another, more sophisticated one, suitable for the advanced amateur. Later he won another camera as a second prize in an amateur photographer's club competition.

Dr. Musannat has gradually become more involved in photography. He began to carry his camera with him everywhere and to see everything as a potential subject.

To a keen photographer anything can be interesting, even something that seems trivial to an ordinary person. Personally Dr. Musannat likes to take abstract pictures, and close ups. He likes to play tricks with the camera, and create something totally different from reality using such techniques as double exposure. He uses light filters, and different lenses and lighting to vary his photographs. Though he says that with experience it is possible to produce a beautiful picture even with a simple pocket instamatic.



Portrait of Dr. Musannat's mother

French-fried eggplant

Ingredients

- eggplant
- beaten egg
- breadcrumbs
- 2 to 3 cups oil
- salt and pepper to taste

Method

- Peel eggplant and slice as you would for french fried potatoes, only a bit thicker
- Dip eggplant in beaten egg, then in breadcrumbs, coating well
- Fry in deep oil until golden
- Place on absorbent paper
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Serve hot and crisp



Dr. Radwan Musannat

And between his dentistry and his photography, Dr. Musannat manages to find time for many other activities. He is a member of the Chess Club and the Jordan Cine Club as well as being a dedicated reader.

In fact he says reading is a necessity not a hobby. "I have to read for at least two hours each day," he says, "reading is the centre of my life". In addition to medical books, he reads literature and a wide selection of photography books and magazines.



Not enough time

HAVE YOU ever been to a lecture programme, seminar, or after dinner schedule of speakers? When you first arrive at the door you are greeted by an usher who hands you an attractively printed leaflet that lists all the speakers and their subjects, along with a time allotment for each of them.

You note that the end of the event blends in nicely with other plans that you have for the morning, afternoon or ends up just half an hour before your usual bedtime — just time enough for you to get home and into your pyjamas.

In a mood of agreeability you pick out a likely position in the hall and sit yourself down in the moulded filigree plastic chair to hear what these experts have to say. Everything goes along well until you get to the third speaker in the brochure. He has lots to say, so he takes not only his permitted time but an additional 25 minutes. The next fellow isn't any better but he only drones on an extra ten minutes. You glance at your watch, thinking how things aren't working out as you thought they would. You huff audibly and the fellow sitting next to you stretches his legs in assent.

You can feel the plastic floral curlicues of the chair pressing into your flesh. If it is a morning meeting, then your stomach has begun to growl at the approaching luncheon. If it is in the afternoon, then this means that you will be late to pick up Aunt Harriet from the hairdresser's and you know how she feels about punctuality.

So when you are late she will fix afternoon tea when she arrives home but she won't put any sugar in your cup as a punishment. But she won't tell you that she is chastising you. She will say that she didn't put the sugar in because it is bad for your teeth. Why can't Aunt Harriet realise that you aren't six years old any more? Besides, it isn't your fault that the speakers are taking too long.

The next one up to the podium finishes in record time. You begin to hope against all hope. Maybe you will get out of here. You see the moderator whispering to the last person up there and you know that he is telling him to rush it.

But first there is that other fellow. He has a whole handful of notes with him so you know that he isn't going to go along with efforts to speed things up. And he doesn't.

You are tired. A part of your anatomy has stopped sensing the leafy pattern of the chair. It has gone numb. You shift your weight to the side to get the blood circulating again and it does. All the little red corpuscles go surging through the capillaries that had been blocked to them, causing you to experience a 'pins and needles' feeling in your gluteus maximus. You stifle your groan of agony, and look at your watch again. It is well past the time for the end of the programme.

Here comes the last speaker on the schedule. The moderator whispers again to him just before he mounts the podium. He grins and nods. Then he starts to speak. But it isn't his subject that he is talking about. He is telling you and the rest of the audience that he doesn't have enough time to speak. You glance at your watch as he says that he only will speak for 15 minutes. You time him. He goes on telling his listeners that the amount of time he has been given is not enough. He does this for seven and one-half minutes.

Then he tells all of you that his subject is very important. He does this for another five minutes. Then he apologises to all of you about his lack of time for another three minutes and finally launches into his subject.

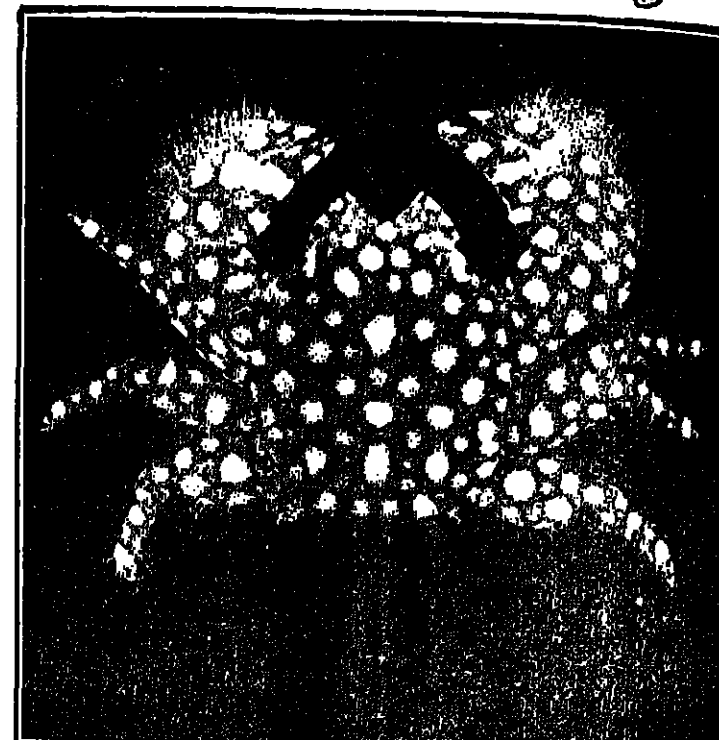
He drones on for 45 minutes with material that would have only taken 30 minutes to present were it not for the fact that he keeps diverting from his topic to mention that he has not been given enough time to cover his subject. And by then your brain has joined the rest of your body in taking refuge in sleep.

Turkish Cultural Centre announces the Spring term
Dates of term: April 5th-July 5th 1984
TURKISH LANGUAGE CLASSES Sundays & Tuesdays from 1600-2000 hours
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING COURSES Thursdays from 1530-1730 hours
CERAMICS COURSES Wednesdays from 1530-1730 hours
Registration will continue until April 5th.
Please apply to:
Turkish Cultural Centre
First Circle
Rainbow Street Phone 39777



Once again, Star Kids meet with the young artist, Omar Rayyan, in his picture, the ship and the tempest. Star Kids thank Omar for this beautiful picture.

ODDITIES



Spotted scavenger

Looking more like a cartoon character than a crustacean, this polka-dotted crab is more common than you might expect. Hundreds of thousands of them live in warm coastal waters from North Carolina to Brazil.

These creatures are so small they could fit on your little fingernail—quite a contrast to one of the world's largest crabs, the Japanese giant spider crab, whose claws can span a distance of as much as 12 feet.

The naturalists who first collected this tiny animal named it the porcelain crab because they assumed it was fragile; whenever they tried to grab one it would disappear, but not without leaving a few of its legs behind.

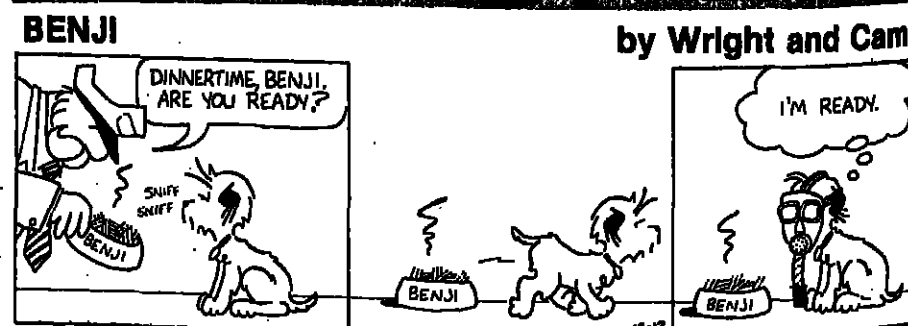
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder

By Hammad Al-Haj
It was said that an owl found a necklace. The owl decided to present the necklace as a gift to the most charming creature it found. It flew from one place to another in search of this charming creature.

One day, the owl met a sparrow, but the latter did not impress it. It then flew to the pigeon which, though attractive, was not qualified for the necklace. After that, the owl thought that the necklace could be presented to an animal instead of the birds. The first animal it met was a donkey which seemed unsuitable. Next the owl saw a deer which attracted it somehow but could not win the prize. The owl's next encounter was with the oryx which also could not convince it.

Frustrated and disappointed, the owl flew back home. It saw its little owl flapping its wings as it approached its nest. It looked at it lovingly and hung the necklace around the little one's neck saying, "None is qualified for this necklace more than my own child".

Send your pictures, notes and jokes to the Star Kids, P.O. Box 100, Jerusalem. Children's material is published with a view to amusement and education. Do not forget to put your name, age, school, P.O. Box number and size (small, medium or large).



Colour by numbers



Apply these colours neatly above: 1—Red, 2—Light blue, 3—Yellow, 4—Light brown, 5—Flesh, 6—Light green, 7—Maroon, 8—Dark green, 9—Black, 10—Dark brown, 11—Light grey.

The witch and her spells

Once upon a time, there was a witch who lived in a big forest high up the hills. She wanted to be a good and funny witch.

Everyday, a woman came to take some wood from the forest for fire. She wanted to help her, so she spelled a wind and blow the wood on one place to make it easier for the woman to gather wood.

One day, a man who owned the forest came and said, "It's not allowed for anybody to take wood from my forest". The poor woman went to the witch and told her about this incident. The next day, the witch took some wood from the forest. The man who owned the forest was there, he said, "It's not allowed to take wood from my forest".

The witch said "I am a very poor woman, please let me take some from your forest". The man wanted to say "never let a woman or a man take wood from my forest", but he said, "I am very sorry, I wanted to help you with your wood on my shoulder to your home". And since then, whenever the forest owner wanted to say something bad, he said something nice instead. And that was because the witch made a spell on him.

Thank you very much Melodie Schwiesow for sending this story to Star Kids. Melodie is nine years old and attends the International Community School.

Intimate Space

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 29th March, 1984

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

News from an important associate should both thrill and also give you quite a lot of food for thought, thus strengthening your independence. Your artistic ability comes to the fore during this coming week, when arranging an ambitious entertainment scheme. The indications are that you will have a particularly happy weekend, and an affair of the heart will take a turn very much for the better, giving you a lot of happiness.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

Where your working life is concerned, the indications are that you could expect a material gain in recognition of a business achievement some time during this coming week. Finances should take an upward turn, and you could receive small increase. A friend of yours could make a suggestion which could prove to be beneficial to you, always provided of course, that you remember to give and take. At home, everything should run smoothly.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

At work this week, an associate could disappoint you by not keeping a promise. Try not to show anger, as it would be very much better for you to be independent and come up smiling. A gamble this week could prove to be very profitable, and your money luck in general appears to be very much improved now. Where your social life is concerned, you could find yourself doing quite a lot of entertaining this coming week, and meeting with quite a lot of success.

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You would be very well advised to keep your viewpoint to yourself during this coming week, workwise, or affairs could be just a little difficult where a colleague is concerned. Socially, you should find that your popularity will soar during this week. This is a period when you could make some good new friends, and expect favours. Where your romantic life is concerned, an affair which may have had its ups and downs of late, will now take a turn for the better.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You may be feeling just a little restless during this week. Better to curb this for the moment, for quite a lot of changes are ahead of you. Moneywise, don't be too extravagant, for not only will your pocket be unable to stand it, but you could find yourself in the danger of a reprimand. Where social activities are concerned, you have an extremely busy week ahead of you, and you could meet up with a very attractive member of the opposite sex.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Just provided that you don't expect your dividends to be too large, then all should be well, and the coming week should bring you some small gains. You would be well advised to be diplomatic with your opposite number, and try to make them understand that business must come first during this coming week. Where your financial position is concerned, you could make a lot of progress in this direction, and career-wise, you have a very satisfactory week.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

You could have just a little worry regarding the employment of a close friend, where your working life is concerned, this week. You would do much better to let them work their own problems out. Where finances are concerned, this should be your luckiest week for quite some time past, and something which you have wanted for a long time should come your way now. At home, you could meet up with a little opposition from a near one regarding a plan you have.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Your sense of fair play and willingness to co-operate should stand you in very good stead where a superior is concerned this week, and financially, you should receive news of a small windfall coming your way soon. Your social plans could go topsy-turvy this week, although you should definitely find that the alternative should prove to be much better. You have a good week in most directions.

VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

You should feel much more able to cope with affairs around you this week, and also find that working associates will make it quite easy for you to express yourself more freely, and a superior could put in a good word for you. Very little should go wrong now. This is a week when you will feel your luck has at last turned. However, do not let your good mood make you overspend at the weekend.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

You could receive some unexpected news which should please you a lot this week. Working conditions ease up and you will feel pretty confident with a new venture which you may have in mind. A muddle in the home could be just a little depressing, but otherwise, all goes to plan, and although not spectacular, your week is enjoyable. An unexpected visitor could arrive at the weekend, and you will be very pleased and happy to see this person.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You would be very well advised to take care to humour working associates, for you will need all their co-operation for the moment. It is very necessary for you to make a firm impression. Where your social life is concerned, your popularity should now be on the increase, and this should help you to make some headway where a personal ambition is concerned. On the domestic scene, this appears to be a very satisfying week.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

The indications are that this is one of your busiest weeks for some time past, and you would do well to start things early in order not to find yourself getting behind with them. A very harmonious week in which even though you may not make very much cash, you should be able to make many good new friends, and one of these could make quite an impression on you. There could be talk of changes taking place workwise.

Thursday 29 March

Birthday Greetings to You. A younger member of the family will give cause for a little anxiety in a few weeks time, but this will give you no real trouble, as it will soon blow over, and there will be a lasting harmony in the home, which you have desired for a long time.

Apart from a certain degree of nervous strain caused by a family responsibility, your health should be 100% during the coming year.

As far as your career is concerned, there is every indication of sudden success within the next two or three months. You have put much hard work into your job just lately, and now you will reap the reward for it.

Financially, this will be a really excellent year in this direction for you.

Friday 30 March

Birthday Greetings to You. The indications are that your personal problems will take a little sorting out, but don't let jealousy into any decision you may have to make at the end of next month.

Although financially, the beginning of next month will prove to be a little worrying, there is a piece of really good fortune coming your way, and by your next anniversary, you will be more secure than ever before.

An opportunity to travel may be offered to you within the next three months. You would be very well advised to seek advice from someone else before making any firm plans in this respect.

The coming year will be a very happy and prosperous one for you. If you have to work exceedingly hard this year, you will reap your reward and by your next anniversary, life will be running much more smoothly.

Saturday 31 March

Birthday Greetings to You. Your personal life may cause you just a little anxiety during the next two months, but after that, there is every indication of a very romantic time for you.

An unexpected visit from an old friend will benefit you in the most unexpected way. Don't be in a hurry to dash out on a wild spending spree.

Family troubles will clear up permanently during the coming year. All the good work which you have put in to straighten things out for other people will bear fruit, and you will receive the admiration of all.

Money matters will improve during this coming year, and there is a clear indication of promotion in your job.

Your health, during this year, will be really excellent.

Birthday Information Charts

Sunday 1 April

Birthday Greetings to You. From the end of the month, your financial position will improve considerably, and you will know a security that you never thought possible for many years to come. Don't let this influence you to dash out on a wild spending spree or lend money to relatives.

There may be an opportunity to travel within the next few months, and you would be foolish to ignore it, for many unexpected possibilities could arise from this journey, and one of your secret ambitions could be fulfilled.

Although your personal life may have seemed just a little dull recently, the coming year holds many surprises and good luck.

An old friend will help you in a most unexpected way, and promotion at your job could well result from this.

Health should be excellent this year, but you should watch for overstrain where your nerves are concerned.

Monday 2 April

Birthday Greetings to You. Financially, this will be an excellent year for you. A surprise gift of money towards the end of August will make you more secure than you have been for a very long time.

You will receive a very pleasant surprise visit from an old friend during this coming month. As a result, you may be offered the opportunity to travel, and better your position in every way.

Do not let jealousy colour your outlook during the next two months. You are being too suspicious of a certain person close to you and may hurt them very much.

An ambitious plan which you have been thinking of lately will now be put into action and much financial benefit will result from it.

If your health worries you during the next few months, it will improve after that, and by your next anniversary, you will be 100% fit.

Tuesday 3 April

Birthday Greetings to You. All the little trials and tribulations that have been causing you so much anxiety will straighten themselves out during the next few weeks. There is a new happiness ahead of you, partly due to the introduction of a new friend of the opposite sex.

Family problems will be much easier to cope with this year. Instead of putting so much responsibility on your shoulders, as they have been doing lately, your family will at last realise what they owe you, and you can expect a lot of admiration from this quarter in future.

Your situation regarding your career will improve from the end of August, and although you may be asked to put in a lot of really hard work, you will reap rich rewards for your efforts, and feel no regrets.

Wednesday 4 April

Birthday Greetings to You. An opportunity to express yourself in a very unusual manner will present itself to you during the next two months. This could lead to great success for you as long as you don't rush things, but let them take their natural course.

Financially, this is going to be a really good year for you with unexpected gifts of money from a most unexpected quarter.

To satisfy the ambitions in your career, you will have to put in a lot of really hard work from now on. You would be well advised to listen to advice from those more experienced than yourself, for they will give you the necessary inspiration to make a decision that will bring great success to you.

PEANUTS
featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

WHAT'S THIS?

CAN'T YOU TELL?

PSYCHIATRIC
HELP 54

THIS IS THE FAMOUS
PSYCHIATRIC "CAKE"
TEST...

THE DOCTOR
IS IN

WE CAN TELL A LOT ABOUT A PATIENT
BY OBSERVING WHICH HE EATS FIRST,
THE CAKE OR THE FROSTING...

THE DOCTOR
IS IN

CHOCOLATE IS
ACTUALLY MY
FAVORITE...

!?

NOW, FROM THIS LITTLE EXPERIMENT,
DO YOU THINK WE CAN TELL WHAT
YOU NEED IN YOUR LIFE?

ANOTHER
PIECE OF
CAKE AND
A CLEAN
PLATE!

SNAKE!!™
Tales by **SOLO**

© SALISBURY-1984
Distributed by NEA, Inc.

AH,
MY LOVE!

MY
BEAUTY!

YOU'VE
COME TO
ACCEPT MY
HAND IN
MARRIAGE!

YOU
DON'T EVEN
HAVE A HAND
TO OFFER,
YOU JERK!!

2-12-84

I'M
JUST NOT
ARMED
FOR THIS
SORT OF
THING!!

FRANK AND ERNEST

USED AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE
MAY I HELP
YOU, SIR?

WELL, I READ
THIS MAGAZINE
ARTICLE THAT
SAID OLDER
OBJECTS EMIT A
HIGH FORM OF
POSITIVE
ENERGY.

THAT'S QUITE TRUE. TAKE THIS 1934
PHILCO RADIO — STANDING NEXT TO IT, YOU
CAN JUST FEEL THE POSITIVE SPIRIT OF
ALL THOSE OLD
RADIO PROGRAMS.

I FEEL IT! I FEEL IT!
THE ARTICLE I READ WAS RIGHT!

BUT HOW COME I FEEL
NAUSEOUS ALL OF A SUDDEN?

THERE'S A TV
BEHIND YOU.

© 1984 by NEA, Inc. TM Reg. U.S. Pat. & TM Off. THAMES 2-5

GARFIELD

WHEW!

TODAY I AM GOING
TO CURE GARFIELD
OF HIS GLUTTONY

GO TO IT,
BOY!

HE'S EITHER GOING TO GET SICK EATING
ALL THAT FOOD OR HE'S
GOING TO BURST TRYING

**MUNCH
SMACK
STUFF**

ARE YOU GOING
TO WANT THE REST
OF THAT HAMBURGER?

JPM DAVIS 3-18 © 1984 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

entertainment

Cinema Corner

'Qasr el Shok'

The latest show at the Cine Club was the Arabic film 'Qasr el Shok' based on the work of the renowned Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahfouz. The novel is part of a trilogy: 'Bel el Quasrein', 'Qasr el Shok' and 'El Sok-kareyyah'; names of places around 'Al Hussein' Mosque in the oldest parts of Cairo. All three novels have been made into films by director Hassan El Imam, popularly known as 'director of masterpieces'.

Being part of a trilogy, it is very difficult to speak of the film in isolation. To complicate matters more, 'Qasr el Shok' is neither the beginning nor the conclusion of the trilogy, it lies in the middle.

A socio-political portrayal of life in Egypt, the trilogy covers the era following the revolution of 1919 against the British occupation up until the breaking of the Second World War. It portrays with strikingly vivid realism the life of the country represented by members of the family of Abdel Gawad.

'Qasr el Shok' as a film, however, is a disappointingly lopsided reproduction of the novel as it concentrates only on one aspect of the family's life,

disregarding the deeper symbolic significance of the novel. With an eagle eye on the ticket box revenues, the scriptwriter and director concentrated mainly on the father's illicit love affair with a common belly dancer — a woman who eventually married his own son.

The result was uncalled for melo-drama and unnecessary songs and dances crammed into satisfy the most vulgar of tastes.

The film, however, had many redeeming points. It was distinguished by the superb quality of the actors' performance. The great comedian Abdul Mun'em Ibrahim, in particular, played the role of the elder son Youssef with deep sincerity and brilliant humour, never stooping to farcical exaggeration or caricature. The role of the younger son Kamal was the debut of the now prominent star Noor El Sherif. In his first role on the screen, Noor excelled as the embodiment of the romanticism and idealism of youth, a role that Mahfouz meant to be a symbol of future Egypt.

But it is in the authentic realism of its setting that the film is most outstanding. Outside filming in the same alleys and parts

New from JTV

JORDAN TELEVISION this Sunday starts its spring season, with a variety of new features on the schedule. Here are capsule descriptions of some of them (See below for full schedule):

RETURN TO EDEN: This Australian-produced thriller of a mini-series starts off the present round of Best Sellers. Stephanie Harper has a devilish plot to get revenge on her husband and ex-best friend: Sundays at 10:15.

THE BLUE & GREY: The stirring events of the American Civil War, seen through the eyes of a contemporary newspaper artist: Mondays at 8:30.

VERDI: The life and music of the great opera composer who lived through an era of rapid and violent change in Italy: Mondays at 10:15.

CHICAGO STORY: Examines the thousand-and-one dramas of this dynamic Midwestern city. The story of the town's doctors, lawyers and policemen shifts its dramatic focus each week: Tuesdays at 8:30.

of the Old City where the action actually took place brought the whole film to life. The location presented the audience with the real thing. An original which no amount of literary portrayal could possibly convey.

Reem A. H. Yasin

OSTELRAD GROUP Steel Panel Radiators for Modern Central Heating.



Mazzawi Trading Co
P.O. Box 9151 Amman - Jordan
Tel: 687731 21910 Tlx: 21087 MAZAWI JO

SOLUTIONS Target

Chess
1...B-R3 and 2...R-QB1 mates.
Diagonal retreats are among the hardest moves to visualise.

Crossword CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS—1. Spoke out. 10. Fel. 11. Edit-Dr. 12. Mounds. 13. 0-hous too. 14. 8-ave. 15. See rough. 17. Inco-Lan-t. 18. Di-vid-e. 19. Bang. 21. Dis-trib-ut. 24. Makes one's hair curl. 27. Te-te-a. 28. Note. 30. Part-ime. 35. On-A-Ad. 36. Part car-line. 36. Lion (rev.). 37. Nan-keen. 38. Rasool. 40. Fall-ow. 41. Eye(1). 42. Nuts-hell.

DOWN—1. Spoonerism. 2. Skin. 3. Con-serv. 4. Stick-up. 5. Sleeping-bag. 6. R-ason-able. 7. Miss-Al. 8. Con-V-ince. 10. Bunch. 16. Y-in-ke. 20. A-est. 22. Shutter. 23. On one's knees. 25. Stand awe. 26. Lamp-moon. 28. Examin-er. 31. Ac-cu-s-er. 33. As-in-ke. 34. D-and-L-E. 35. Pie-cake. 36. So-ho.

ACROSS—9. Civilian. 10. Sin. 11. Outing. 12. Sketch. 13. Entreat. 14. Item. 15. Under-stand. 17. Ransomed. 18. Corode. 19. Smog. 21. Innate. 24. Flight Lieutenant. 27. Larger. 28. Out. 30. Appen. 32. Retenon. 35. Gratifying. 36. Miss. 37. Usual. 38. Satchel. 40. Danc. 41. Dry. 42. Searched.

DOWN—1. Flocking off. 2. Wit. 3. Dishevelled. 4. Invent. 5. Intergate. 6. Contention. 7. String. 8. Interest. 10. Sted. 16. Earring. 20. Morn. 22. Rummy. 23. Bloodhound. 25. Harangue. 26. Stomachhold. 28. American. 31. Primeval. 33. Babyfish. 34. Reale. 35. Gully. 36. Hook.

STAR JUNIOR CROSSWORD SOLUTION

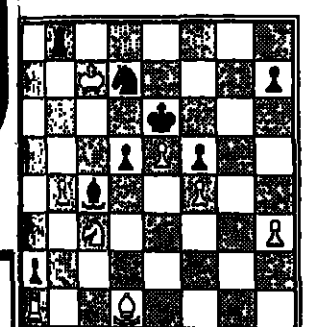
ACROSS—3. Comet. 6. Some. 7. After. 8. Bing. 10. Blot. 14. Down. 17. Wink. 19. Out. 24. Office. 25. Shed. 29. Gloomy. 31. Kapok. 34. Hyena. 35. Love.



North
7 5 2
4 8 8 3
A Q 10 9 5
East
10 8
K 10 8 7
J 7 8 3 2
South
A K Q J 8 3
Q A Q 9 8 6
Q 8
A K

Dealer South E-W vulnerable

Two of the strongest teams in the history of the Woolwich Building Society met at Brighton were level at the end of their match and were required to play four more deals. Both teams reached the obvious Six Spades on the



hand above. West on each occasion began with a high diamond and switched to the 4 of spades.

The simple line is to ruff two hearts and aim to make twelve tricks by way of six spades, Ace of hearts, two heart ruffs, and three top clubs. One declarer followed this plan and was defeated when West ruffed the third round of clubs.

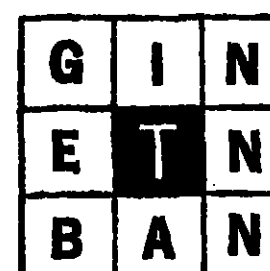
At the other table South also ruffed two hearts but did not release the King of clubs. Thus he reached an end position when the last four cards in dummy were the Queen of diamonds and A Q 10 of clubs, while in his own hand he held a spade, two hearts and the King of clubs. A diamond was thrown from dummy on the last trump and East. Unable to hold K and J 7 6, was squeezed.

Spectators thought the second declarer had been lucky, but I don't think there was much between the two lines of play. The squeeze was sure to succeed if West held the Jack of clubs or if East held Jack of clubs and King of hearts.

Burn (England) v Tchigorin (Russia), Ostend 1905. An intriguing contest between Amos Burn, a Liverpool cotton broker and England's No. 2 player of his time, and Mikhail Tchigorin, the Karl Marx of Russian chess who played twice for the world title.

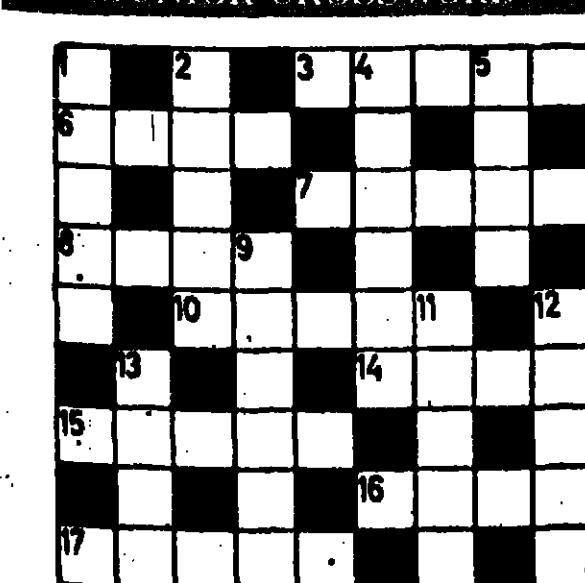
Tchigorin has a passed pawn on the seventh, but it is attacked by two pieces while Burn has marched his king into the enemy camp. Tchigorin (Black, to move) captured L...R x P but eventually lost. Did he have anything better?

TARGET The Word Game



least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 23 words; good; 27 words, very good; 32 words, excellent.

JUNIOR CROSSWORD



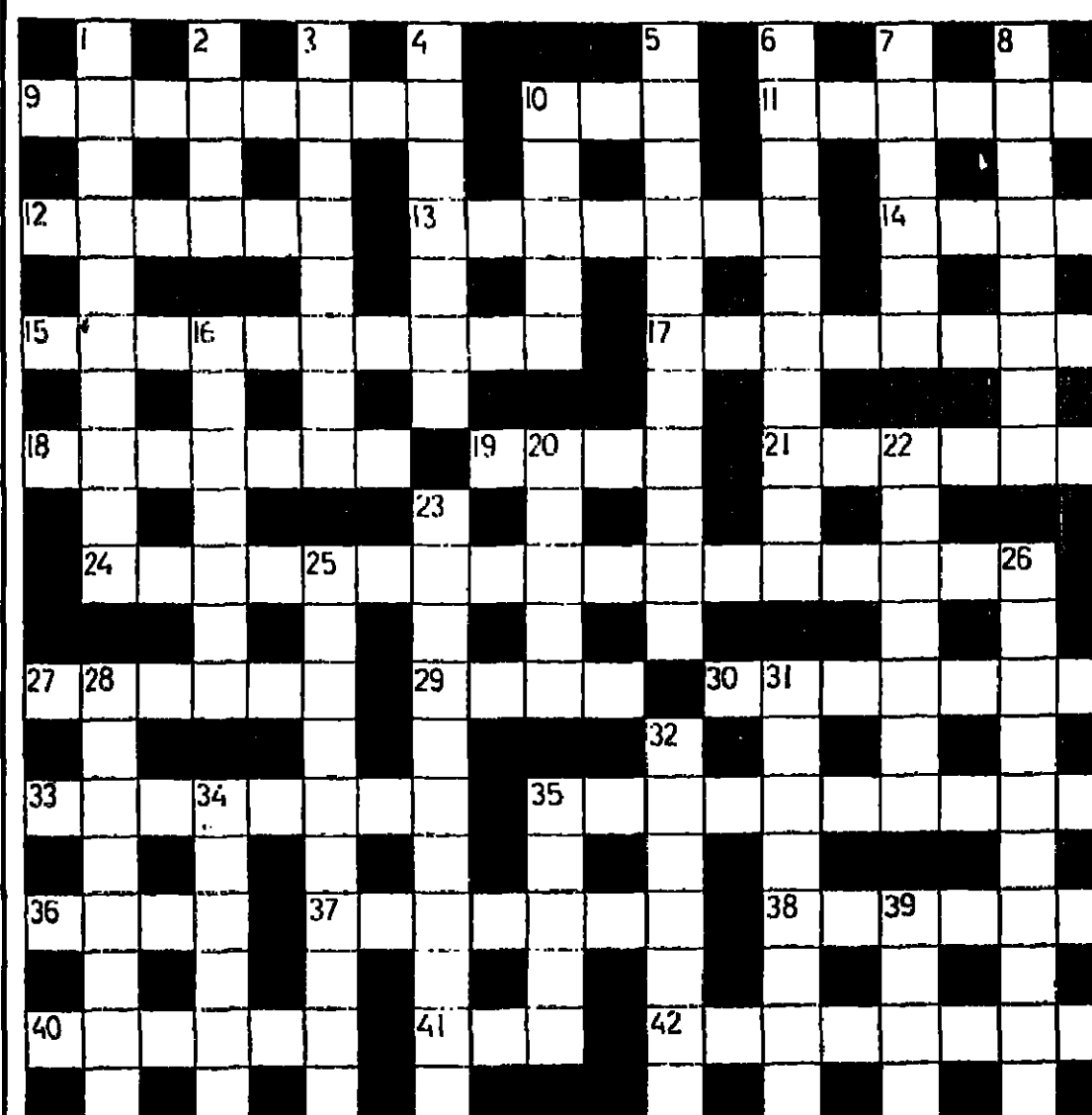
ACROSS
1. Capital of Italy.
2. Following.
3. Practice a vocal melody.
4. Trail of split oil at sea.
5. Not complicated.
6. Confusion mark.
7. One.
8. Girl's name.

DOWN
1. Joint of the arm.
2. Portents.
3. Place for transacting business.
4. Outdoor storage place.
5. Depressing.
6. Question stuffing substance.
7. Wild animal.
8. No score in tennis.

puzzles

THE START TWO-WAY TEASER

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

9 Said boldly that the wheel was untried? (5, 3)
10 Catch that's hard to hold (3)
11 Sorely tried, ring through in the boss (6)
12 Hungers that are, unusually, insatiable (9)
13 Opted for having those moved into the house (5, 2)
14 Except for the snow and hail (4)
15 Don't be fooled by these cutting up rough (3, 7)
16 Did the higgledy-piggledy in and get separated (7)
17 Report that gives you a thrill (4)
18 Hurried back late, to find mum in (6)
19 What the letter does in hor-rifing (5, 4, 4, 1)
20 She's put in the wrong seat again (6)
21 A message for the musician? (4)
22 After lunch-time, by myself, having recreation (7)
23 Creating an access, now, through to the table (8)
24 Blotting the car inside and no longer worrying (4, 6)
25 Back number, forty-nine: 'Circus Performer' (4)
26 Finding the girl eager to provide material (7)
27 Stamp is romping with Orlan (6)
28 The chap sit the diet, with a cry of pain (6)
29 The first person said: 'Watch 10' (18)
30 Where the bad lunatic is, in a few plithy words (8)

DOWN

1 What made Harry Marriot marry Harriet? (10)
2 The ink's run outside (4)
3 Do, do, keep it! (8)
4 How connected that model in the poster looked (8, 2)
5 The sack you hit when you hit the sack? (8, 3)
6 Once lunched in and the spin-drier's going round, think again (10)
7 A girl-meets-boy book (6)
8 Examining a few nice carvings, to satisfy oneself (8)
9 Set one up, child (6)
10 Amuse one about the river having very little water (7)
11 Plus taking a second collection (8)
12 Keep the atmosphere in a room warmer—or closer (7)
13 Begging as the lap-dog is? (5, 3, 5)
14 Be too afraid of to sit down? (5, 3, 5)
15 Having made a name in ballet-dancing, it's sad (10)
16 Once a thief, now it's flying, it carries out heels (8)
17 That's right, the dog got at one to be taken out (8)
18 Getting in twice into a rough sea in July (7)
19 A hundred and fifty and a quarter? That's illuminating (6)
20 A little tart and a cake without a filling (6)
21 Therefore, the call is from central London (4)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
8 Non-military person (3)

DOWN

1 Reprimanding (7, 3)
2 Become limp (4)
3 Froonahooded (8)
4 Orestes (7)
5 Question (11)
6 Dispute (10)
7 Thin cord (8)
8 Loan charge (8)
9 Flouting (10)
10 Personal adornment (7)
11 Encounters (6)
12 Convent (7)
13 Hunting dogs (11)
14 Addressing angrily (10)
15 Express (10)
16 U.S. citizen (8)
17 Primitive (8)
18 Infants (7)
19 Dares (6)
20 Fielding position (8)
21 Sway (4)

Weekend Music Sale!

Al-Waha music shop invites you to select any recorded tape on Friday 30th and Sunday 1st, at 700 Fila at Al-Waha.

'Jewel in the Crown'

The Granada TV hit is now available at Amman bookshop as well as your favourite store, Al-Waha.

A deluxe Apartment For Rent
A ground floor apartment consists of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, a big saloon, an independent entrance, an independent garden with a telephone. The location is opposite to Abdoun Supermarket in the third building. For more information, please call 819032.
Separate Central Heating.

JTV Foreign-programme cycle: Starting 1 April 1984						
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
FRENCH PROGRAMME						
NEWS IN FRENCH						
NEWS IN HEBREW						
Cybernetics	Science World	Diploma Cook for You	Athletics	Variety	Fight Against Hunger	Counting & Measuring
NEWS IN ARABIC						
Marlowe	Empire	Jennifer Stepi Hero	Tales of the Unexpected	The Blue and the Grey	Buffalo Bill	
	Crown Court	Documentary	Towards 2000	Chicago Stories	Variety	
Towards 2000		Saturday Variety Show	Napoleon and Love	Doctor at Large	Documentary	
NEWS IN ENGLISH						
Feature Film	Magnum, P.I.	Feature Film	Best Seller: Return to Eden	Verdi	Thriller: Shades of Darkness	Hotel
NEWS SUMMARY IN ARABIC						

CENTRES		HOTELS		EMBASSIES		AIRLINES		HOSPITALS		EMERGENCIES		MUSEUMS	
Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026
Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026
Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026
Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026	Al-Haram	664026